MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

J. H. STANTON, Editor and Proprietor. "THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES, AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE." Whole No. 366

Vol. VIII. Maysville, Kentucky, Thursday Morning, June 7, 1838. No. 3.

POETRY.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

From a beautiful Poem, occupying 15 ges of the "Democratic Review," we ke the following extract. It bears a king resemblance to "Drake's American Flag," and we are almost led to be ve, that it is from the pen of the Junior ooraker." Nothing surely can fill the st of the patriot with more lofty feel- than to gaze upon the flag of his coun- as it floats tranquilly in the breeze, mblem of national glory—*drapeau tiche.*

ng of my country! in thy folds
Are wrapped the treasure of the heart;
here'er that warm wave is fanned,
breezes of the sea or land,
It bids the life-blood start.

is not that among those stars
The fiery crest of Mars shines out;
is not that on battle-fields,
Midst heaps of harnessed warriors slain,
It floats in triumph o'er the rout.

ort-lived the joy that conquest yields;
Finished victory is bathed in tears—
he burdens of that bloody fame,
Dark shadows, thousands loud proclaim,
Sounds sad to widow'd care.

on but a deeper, stronger hold,
Flag of my country! on the heart,
as when o'er mustered hosts unfurled,
on art s signal to the world,
At which the Nations start.

ou art a symbol of the power,
hose shelt'ring wings our homes surround;
orded by thee was childhood's morn,
d where thy cheering lights are borne,
Order and Peace are found.

r of my favored country, hail!
Beaming around where thou dost float!
robe for living freedom's form,
pall to spread upon the tomb,
Could heaven to earth direct.

re over us in glory still,
ll be our guardian now,
h wind of heaven kiss thy cheeks!
d withered be the arm that seeks
o bring that banner low!

THE TWO HARPS.

By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.

I dost thou say my heart is cold,
Because thine eyes can not discover,
round its jealous glance is rolled
O glittering crowds) one welcome lover!
dost thou think I cannot love
cause thy suit my lips reprove?

r unless the wind-harp's tone
Which, sweet by summer's careless breezes
ze forth a wild uncertain moan,
hearn, as its deserts I roam,
o marks its faint and ceaseless sigh?
heard it hath no melody.

when the stricken lyre which long
ath hung upon the wall decaying,
ll feel on its soul of heavenly song,
bedirest to the minstrel's playing;
to its master's touch alone
onds with fond and plaintive tone.

, then the power of music breaks
e spell that bound our calmer feeling,
every slumbering passion wakes
answer to its wild appealing;
our swollen hearts, too full of words,
trembling on those quivering cords.

bring no change. Even tho' we stand
here cold the minstrel's form is lying,
hearn, on its deserts I roam,
ic's floating notes shall come
ock the silence of his tomb!

many an hour, and many a day,
ll memory please herself by bringing
scattered fragments of the lay
at hung, upon the wild harp's ringing;
th summer breeze carress in vain,
oulless hands awake no strain.

o the heart, that and and cold
ms not beneath thy careless wooing,
known love's power in days of old,
worshipped—to its own undoing;
any a passion, quiet now,
glowed upon my faded brow.

till perchance the day may come,
en from its halls of silence taken,
hearn, on its deserts I roam,
hile and Love and joy shall waken;
in the music at command—
ne is not the master hand!

From the U. S. Gazette.

THE ANGEL'S BIDDING.

Come up—oh leave the earth
All its sordid cares awhile,
ssert thy heavenly birth,
ere all creations glories smile—
Oh hither come!

e, come up—our skies are fair,
Bends come o'er the face of day,
rns deform the lofty air
Doves around our hills to play—
Oh hither come!

, come up—the flowers that bloom
arth's fair garden, fade and die,
e they wreath their soft perfume
heaven's sweet valleys eternally—
Oh hither come!

, come up—let earth still lure
heart that loves a mortal scene—
e the realms that still endure,
ously perfect and serene—
Oh hither come!

Y BAD JOKE.—A gentleman na- Crane cut a most ludicrous, and ce time lugubrious figure yester- in Police office, on account of his dyed off what he considered a ve- and justifiable hoax upon his Mr. Crane it appeared, entered in- pipy state of wedlock, in this city, years back, and enjoyed all that domestic felicity, which must al- st between two persons, whose habits, tastes and opinions are te as the antipodes, and whose is rendered still more happy by fortable reflection that they have ourselves to live together until death doth part them. Such happiness Mr. Crane felt entirely too much for any mere mortal to bear, or at least longer than two years, without losing his senses.—In order therefore to temper his cup of felicity and render his sweets less satiating, Mr. Crane wrote a *billet doux* to a lady whom he addressed by the name of wife, and from whom he besought forgiveness for having deserted her many years ago, and for which he told her he had been justly and justly punished by having the misfortune to connect himself in a second marriage with one who had plagued him out of his life, and whom he was now determined to abandon and return to his first love. This letter Mr. Crane very adroitly put in the pocket of a pair of pantaloons, and then handing the pantaloons to his wife, with a request to sew a button on them, he left the room, not doubting that her curiosity would lead her to open the letter and its contents, And the matter turned out exactly as he expected, as for his wife reading the letter, but not exactly as he wished or expected in other respects. Mrs. Crane happened to be a very matter of fact sort of lady, and having no idea that middle aged married men ever wrote letters to imaginary damsels, she took the letter for what it purported to be, and believing that Mr. Crane was just on the point of abandoning her, she came off in all haste to the Police Office and made an affidavit of it, and a warrant was granted to apprehend him, and he was brought before justice Hopson. When informed of the nature of the complaint against him, Mr. Crane became almost convulsed with laughter, declared that it was a capital joke, and hoped it would have the effect he intended.—What effect was that, asked the magistrate? Oh! merely to frighten her, replied he, merely by way of a joke. Such jokes, said the magistrate, are not altogether becoming a married man, Mr. Crane, and as your wife thinks it no joke, and has sworn that she believes you intended to abandon her, you must give bail or go to Bridewell. This intimation altogether changed the expression of Mr Crane's countenance, which became sombre in the extreme. And shortly after, as he could not find bail he was sent over to Bridewell, and while leaving the office remarked, in the phraseology of the Session Court that "this joking with wives was a very bad business."—*N. York Journal of Commerce.*]

A HIT AT THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

Extract from Douglas Jerrold's new work.

"Men of character."

Lord Slap and his companions, the heroes of the rapes of midnight knockers, watchmens lanterns, pump handles, &c. will be recognized as personages but too familiar to us in police reports, and other degrading connexions.

We copy a trait:

"What, my dear Lord Slap, what is that collection of curious caps, and——' 'Hi! Plucky, there is'nt such another collection as that in the world—What do you think they are? They are the hats of honors, neis, or call them what you will, of all the watchmen of Europe,' answered his lordship.—'You don't mean to say it, Slap?' cried Plucky. 'Taken with my own hands, my dear Plucky—taken in hard fight. I intend to make another tour for the purpose, such fun! I'll have the whole costume before I've done, from the common dress of an English policemen, to the holiday suit of a Janissary. That's what I call real fun and humour—glorious wit.' 'You've travelled, then, my dear lord?' asked Plucky deferentially. 'Have travelled? I'll show you that I have in a minute—here, never mind the rest of the museum now,' and Lord slap quitted the room, wherein were five hundred knockers, scrapers, horses, poles, black dolls, dairy-signs of cows, golden boots, and other domestic instruments, and familiar types of commerce.

'You ask me if I have travelled, eh!—Here, Mameluke,' and Slap called to his servant, (hand me my nose bag.—'My dear lord!' exclaimed the astonished Plucky, 'A peers nose bag!' Here it is,' cried the noble lord, as the servant handed to him a tolerably large velvet bag, crammed with, apparently, some weighty substance. 'Now, Plucky lad, you shall see I have travelled? I'd just trouble you to cast your eyes over these,' and, with a word thee poor emptied the bag of its contents, which fell in a rattling shower upon the table. 'Stones?' shouted Plucky, jumping at the sound. 'Look at 'em, they are stones, but look at 'em,' cried the nobleman and horn senator with a triumphant air. Young Plucky picked up the stones one by one, and having minutely examined a dozen of them, exclaimed—'Good God! my lord, why they're noses! 'Every one of 'em, warrant 'em all noses,' cried Lord Slap; 'noses of both genders, and of all shapes, from the Nose of Diana to the snout of Pan. 'Pan's fun, if you like. A hundred noses! And now, I should, Plucky, not ask me again if I have travelled.' 'Really, my lord, I'm very dull I don't see the connexion of your travels with these noses,' said Plucky.' 'Don't you? Well, then, permit me to illumine you, Mr. Plucky; and to assure you, upon the honor of a nobleman whose whole life, he is proud to say, has been spent in the pursuit of the humorous, that these noses are from the most eminent galleries and gardens of the most superb cities of Europe.' 'Cupid!' asked Plucky. Copies be d—d! I chipped them all off the original statues, with my own fingers, my own hammer, and my own chisel,' said the peer. 'You did, my lord?' exclaimed the astonished Plucky.—'I did—took me some time to do it, too; for I had to watch my opportunity. However, I flatter myself that I succeeded wonderfully; indeed, I may say that I scarcely visited a city throughout the continent that I didn't quit it with a broken nose. That is fun, if you like exclaimed the mutilating nobleman—'Ha, ha! roared Rumpus; don't you called that wit, Plucky? is,n, that life?' 'Capital? I had'nt an idea, replied Plucky, evidently dazzled by the brilliant prospect of distinguishing himself so suddenly opened upon him. 'However, enough of this my boys, it's d—d egotism in me to boast of these things,' and the lordship gathered the broken noses in a bag, and was about to return them to the bag, seeing the eye of Plucky resting, as his lordship thought, wistfully upon the fragments, the liberal nobleman asked—'Will you have one, Plucky'—one as a gage d'amitie? 'No, no—not for the world,' answered the modest Plucky, 'twould be a million pities to spoil the set.' Take them away, Mameluke, and mind, you scoundrel, that you don't lose one.'

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CORONATION.

LONDON, April 9, 1838.

You will have learned ere this, that the day of Victoria's Coronation is fixed for the 26th of June. Our, for Great Britain, is the great news, the one event of the season. Nothing else will be thought of, or prepared for, for months. Business, in every department, is already affected by the mere announcation of the fact. There is a great demand for *furs*, among the rich. Large quantities of the best, at the most extravagant prices, are disposed of on occasions like this. I noticed the influence of the anticipation, the other day, on a public sale of the Hudson's Bay Company, which, lasted three days, and at which the almost unprecedented amount of £100,000 worth, daily, on an average, was sold.—The Coronation itself will cause the circulation of millions of money; and perhaps one is the best thing which can be said in its favor.

I said, for Great Britain. The truth is, however, that there is something unusually exciting in the idea of the coming ceremony, and it *takes* to a great extent through out Christendom. An English Coronation is always a stupendously gorgeous affair—beyond the power of any other nation, if they had the will, to imitate: and then this is a Queen—the first for above a century—young, amiable, and interesting altogether. I perceive by the papers to-day, that the French journals speak of Louis Phillippe and family intending soon to retire to one of their country palaces, "as they expect their Court circle will be much thinned directly by the British Coronation."—We hear also of numerous appointments of delegations from the Continental power, to attend on this occasion:—20 Hungarian nobilmen, among the rest, of the oldest families, on the part of the Emperor of Austria. A palace is already undergoing preparation here, it is said, for the Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, and his suite.

Meanwhile, the best thing I see about the Queen is, that, as if unconscious of all the bustle which will ensue, she goes on, taking her daily rides and rambles, like any body else. There is something picturesque in the announcement every morning—"Yesterday Her Majesty took her usual ride *on horseback*"—attended by so and so. She rides, it seems, two and three hours at a time. This is a good example to set; and I wish a few more of the nobilesse might profit by it, to get rid of their lethargic laziness, and voluptuous imbecility. I dare say, were it in our republican country, the practice would be made fashionable at once, as I wish it might be. The English ladies exercise much more in the open air than ours, and are proportionately more healthful and *blooming*. Pray, is there one of a thousand among the pretty girls of the Atlantic cities, who would be willing to ride three hours on horseback—or even to take a stroll calling over the country, as *this* girl does—or who would be *able* to do so, if they *were?*

Among the minor incidents of the day, which have caused considerable stir, is a prize fight, which lately occurred in Cavendish square, between two noted leaders of the ring. The result of it, was the death of one within a day or two. The other barely survived. It turns out that each of them had killed his man in a similar action. Since this affair also, notwithstanding the general horror produced by it in the minds of all humane and decent people, other fights have come on, in a clandestine manner, which have resulted in the same way; so that, I believe, no less than *seven* of these murders have been perpetrated within a month—for the gratification of the ring, and the emolument of those who win! Let England say nothing of Lynch Law, till this barbarous, and more than Pagan practice, shall cease in her refined society, be utterly abolished from the earth. There is scarcely a parallel for its brutality. "Manliness," forsooth, they call it—"good old English custom"—*fame!* Disgusting jargon of sensuous blackguards! The defence of the atrocity is still more disgraceful to the country than the act itself. The poor wretches who fight, get their bread by it, and are set on. It is the gentlemen of the nobilesse, and who are the ringleaders in the fashion, whom I most despise. The Marquis of Waterford, I need not say, is among these paltry scamps.

I have spoken with admiration of the good things which I hourly *discover*, going on in this great city, as quietly as possible, yet most efficiently, for the benefit of the poor. I have a small specimen this moment before me, in the 21st Annual Report of the London Female Penitentiary. It is in other words, a "Savings' Bank"—an institution which I feared they had forgotten. Sir Francis Baring is the President of this. The Committee report their receipts during the year at £17,216, payments, £151,878; increase of capital, over £25,000. The receipts, from the beginning, have been over £2,600,000—leaving a surplus, over payments, of £555,000, now belonging to over 25,000 depositors. I suppose that by far the greater part of this large amount has been, and is, deposited in small sums, and by comparatively poor persons. There cannot be a doubt of the good the Institution has done in encouraging these classes to such a habit. The Committee consider the utility of such associations to be triumphantly established.'

The Birmingham rail road is this day opened 49 miles out from London. One can go to or city now in eight hours and a half, and to Liverpool in fourteen; intelligence which will interest many Americans. The rail road interest at large is making great strides in this country—never, or great before. Not to be tedious, I mill mention merely that there are three communications opening across the whole breadth of the Island;—from Liverpool to Hull; one farther North; and the third from Bristol to London, which doubtless will presently be continued to some southeastern port. It is thought that 1500 miles of railway will be made here in the next three years, at the rated cost of thirty millions of money—for they allow, including engines, £20,000 a mile.

I notice a suit, lately brought against the Manchester and Leeds company, for land used by them, wherein the damages were laid at £30,000, has ended in a verdict of about £800! It is a specimen of the spunging attempted to be practised in many similar cases.

TORNADO IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore Chronicle of yesterday gives the following account of a tornado in that city on the predious day.

Our city was yesterday afternoon visited by a violent wind and rain, which added of but short duration, was of extraordinary violence, and occasioned very considerable damage. It commenced about seven o'clock, passing over the city from the South-West to the North-East, carrying off in its progress, the roofs and chimnies of houses, and scattering their fragments over the streets. We have not heared that any lives were lost or that any person was severely injured. It is impossible to detail the many cases in which loss was suffered by the owners of property, but we note the following which came under our own observation.

The zinc roof upon the New Christ Church, next door to the Chronicle office, was to a great extent torn off and rolled up, as if by the operation of some powerful machinery.

An immense mass of copper roofing was ripped from the top of the Museum, corner of Calvert and Market streets, and carried into the street. A large bench which was upon the roof, was carried by the wind to the corner of Fayette and Calvert streets. The granite warehouse in Market street from Calvert and South, occupied by T. Palmer & Co. had its roof, shingled. The warehouse of Joseph Taylor and Son, Eutaw street, unroofed.

The chimney of Jenkin's saddlery store at the corner of Baltimore street and the west dashed in.

The chimney of a house in Saratoga street, blown down.

The front of Thos. C. Dunley's stable on Frederick street blown down.

The gable and of a house in Harrison street blown down—fell on a carpenter shop and crushed it to the ground.

Part of the wall of the old Circus on the Fals and the whole of the old wall on Low st., blown down.

Two chimnies of Thos. Kelso's dwelling on York street blown down.

Besides these we learn that chimnies were blown off and houses partly unroofed in every street within the range of the hurricane. The roofs of zinc, copper, and tin, appear to have been particularly exposed to danger. Most of the houses covered in this way that were within the course of the storm, were injured, in a greater or less degree.

The shipping in port, we are glad to learn, escaped without injury. So sudden was the approach of the storm, that it was impossible to take any precautions to guard against it, and we have heard of several instances in which the lives of persons seem to have been almost miraculously preserved. One case, which occurred in our neighborhood, is worth relating. At the moment when the storm was at its height, Mr. Haslam, a son of the respectable veterinary surgeon, was about entering on horseback the stable of Mr. Dudley. He had not passed the door an instant, before the gable end wall fell with a heavy crash. Had he been a second or two later he must have perished.—*Balt. American.*

We hear good accounts from New Jersey. The democracy of that state is working itself clear of the taint of conservatism; men are finding their true place in parties; the conservative has taken his place with the whigs, and those who vacillated in opinion from the influence of a temporary delusion, have come back to the democratic party prepared to act harmoniously with their brethren. The same process, in short, is go r go on there of which we have so many evidences in this state.

Our defeat in New Jersey at the last election was occasioned by defections owing in part to the superior individual popularity of some of the whig candidates.

It is to be hoped that the democrats of that State will look well to this at the election which takes place in October next. If they open the campaign with a strong and acceptable ticket, a ticket bearing the names of known and tried men in whom the public have confidence, it is the opinion of those who have observed closely the state of parties, that we shall carry New-Jersey. Union, spirit, and a sense of the importance of the election are not wanting: our friends have only to be careful not to give adversaries any advantage in the composition of the different tickets presented.—*N. York Eve. Post.*

Mortal Combat.—A most lachrymary affair came off on the 19th ult., between two lofters in Troy. The distance was fifty yards, with muskets, loaded with small onions. Many *tears* were shed at the result.

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Immediately above the Post Office,

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Agents for the Monitor.

Maysleck,	David Bassett;
Lower Blue Licks,	D. Ballingall,
Millersburg,	Dr A. Bibb,
Paris,	James Patton, p. m.
Kentontown,	Andrew Cameron;
Carter's Store,	John Carter, Esq.
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Flemingsburg,	R R Lee p. m.
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Lancaster,	B F Graham, p. m.
Aberdeen, Ohio,	Eli Davidson, p. m.
Bardstown, "	John Tucker, Esq.
Georgetown, "	B Applegate, Esq.

New Orleans Price Current.

May 26.

ARTICLES.		From	To
Alum	lb.	3½	4
Bacon, hams	"	9	10
hog round	"	9	9
Bagging, Ky.	yd.	19	21
Bale rope, Ky.	lb.	8	10
Beans,	bbl.	5 50	
Beef, mess	"	14 00	15 00
prime	"	11 00	12 00
cargo	"	7 00	9 00
Beeswax, yellow	lb.	27	28
Brimstone, roll	"	3½	3¾
Candles, sperm	"	35	36
Coffee, Havana	"	11	12
St. Domingo	"	10	00
Porto Rico	"	11	12
Java	"	15	16
Deerskins in hair	"	8	—
Fish, Mackerel, No 1	bbl	11 50	
2	"	8 50	
3	"	7 50	
Cod, dry	box		1 25
Salmon	keg		—
	bbl	7 00	7 25
Flour, sup.	lb.	—	—
Genseng	lb.	—	—
Hemp	ton	14	00
Hides, dried	lb.	7½	8
salted	"	6	16
Indigo Sp. flotant	"		1 35
Bengal	"		—
Lard,	"	7	8
Lead pig,	100		5 50
Molasses, plants.	gal.	29	30
Nails, Eastern	lb.	7	7
Oil, Sperm, winter,	gal.	1 00	1 7
linseed	"	1 15	1 10
tanners'	bbl	18 00	1 20
Pepper,	"	7½	00
Pork, messinspected	"	19 00	00 00
prime do.	"	14 00	00 00
cargo do.	"	0 00	0 00
Raisins, bunch	box	2 87½	12 00
bloom	"	2 50	3 00
Rice	cwt.	4 25	4 50
Sugar, in the city	lb.	6	7
plantation	"	7	8
Havana white	"	12	13
loaf	"	20	22
lump.	"	15	20
Salt, Liverpool, sack		2 50	00
ground		2 00	0 00
Turk's Island, bush		55	0 00
Tallow, American	"		11
Tin plate	box	9 50	15
Tobacco, Ist. qual.	lb.	7	8
2d. qual.	"	6	7
3d. do.	"	3	4
Whiskey,	gal	34	35

Louisville Prices Current,

CORRECTED ACCORDING TO DATE.

June 2.

Articles.		*From*	*To*
Bacon hams,	lb	8	0
do hog round	"	6	6
Bagging,	"	16	18
Bale Rope	"	6	7
Beef	bbl	12 00	00 00
Beeswax, Havana	lb	12	14
do St. Domingo	"	12	00
Cordage, tarred rope	"	16	00
White do	"	15	17
Manilla do	"	2 00	3 00
Bedcords	doz	2 00	3 00
Bagging, Tennessee	"	4 25	4 50
Trot-lines	"		—
Cotton, Alabama & Tenn.	lb	9	10
Mississippi & Lou.	"	10	12
Cotton yarn, 500 doz.	"	16	15
600 do	"	17	15
700 do	"	18	15
Flour, superfine	bbl	6 75	0 00
Fish, mackerel No 1	"	11 50	00 00
2	"	00 00	11 00
3	"	10 00	10 50
Hemp, dew rotted,	cwt	4 00	5 00
Hemp, water rotted	"	35	37
Pork, mess	bbl	13 50	14 00
prime	"	10 00	10 50
cargo	"	00 00	00 00
Sugar, N. Orleans, prime	lb	7	8
inferior	"	6	7
Loaf	"	19	20
Lump	"	15	18
Havana, white	"	13	15
Whiskey, from wagon	gal	31	00
from store	"	33	00
Tobacco, leaf, prime	cwt	4 50	6 00
Seconds	"	2 00	4 00
Common	"	1 50	1 75
Wine, Madeira	gal	2 00	2 50
Teneriffe	"	1 00	1 50
Sweet Madeira	"	1 25	1 87
Port	"	1 50	3 00
Sweet Malaga	"	62½	75
Champaign	"	10 00	18 00
Claret	"	3 00	12 00

Maysville Prices Current,

Corrected Weekly for the Monitor

BY STICKNEY AND CO.

Grocers—Sutton between Front & 2d Sts

June 5.

Articles,		*From*	*To*
Bagging, Kentucky,	yd	00	00
Bale Rope do	lb	0	00
Bread, Crackers	bk	6 50	0 00
Bacon, Hams	lb	8	9
Hog round		5	6
Butter		12	18
Beer,	bbl	0 00	0 00
Coffee	lb	14	14½
Cotton, raw		12	14
do spun		12	16
Cordage, tarred		12	00
do white rope		16	16
do bed cords	doz	2 00	3 25
do plough lines		75	87
Candles, sperm	lb	42	00
do mould		13	00
do diped		11½	00
Cheese, com. country		none	06
do West. Reserve		00	00
Cigars, Spanish	1000	13 00	18 00
do common		1 00	1 50
Corn Meal,		50	00
Feathers	lb	40	00
Flour retail	bbl	5 50	6 00
Fish, Mackeral No 1		00 00	00 00
do 2		00 00	10 00
do 3		9 00	9 50
Herring	box		1 12
Dry Cod		8	9
Gunpowder, Ky.	keg	6 00	7 00
Hemp, dew rotted	cwt	3 50	4 00
do water rotted		4 00	0 00
Hay, in bales	ton	11 00	12 00
Iron, bar hammered		00	00
do rolled		140 00	00
hoop		160 00	200 00
sheet		200 00	—
castings, ass'd		80 00	86 00
Linen, flax	yd	25	30
do tow		18	00
Molasses [by the bbl]	gal	40	40
Pork, per hundred	100	3 50	4 00
Raisins, bunch	box	3 00	3 25
Rags, common	lb	3	4
Sugar, New Orleans		7	8
do Havanna		12	15
do Loaf		19	20
do Lump		17	18
Salt, Kanawa	bush	50	00
do Turk's Island		80	00
Salts, Epsom	lb	8	10
do Glauber		4	6
Steel, crowly		20	00
do cast		22	25
do Amer. blister		10	11
Stone ware,	gal	12	00
Shot, all sizes	bag	2 25	2 50
SPIRITS { 4th pr. F. Brandy	gal	1 50	1 75
American do		50	75
Holand Gin		1 50	0 00
American Gin		50	00
Jamaica Rum		1 25	1 75
N. Eng. do		75	1 00
Whiskey, fr. wag.		28	30
do in store		31	00
Peach Brandy		1 50	0 00
Seed, flax	bush	75	00
do hemp		1 50	00
do clover		0 00	0 00
Tallow,	lb	10	11
Tobacco, leaf	lb	3	5
do manufactured		9	18
Teas, young hyson		55	60
do gun powder		85	87
Wool		25	30
Wheat	bush	80	0 00
Wines, Madeira	gal	1 25	2 00
do Teneriff		75	0 00
do Sweet Malaga		50	75
do Port		75	0 00
do Claret gal.		75	1 00

ECLIPSE ARCHY.

THIS fall blooded horse was purchased in Virginia by W R Hurst, and brought to this State in December, 1837. He will stand the present season at my stable, in Washington, Mason county, Ky., at the low price of FIFTEEN DOLLARS, which may be discharged with Twelve Dollars if paid within the season; TWENTY DOLLARS to insure a colt—insurance money to be due when the mare shall be known to be with foal, to be retained by her owner. There will be no accountability on my part for unavoidable accidents, but the greatest care will be taken to prevent any. The season has already commenced, and will end the 4th July next.

GEO: PAYTON.

PEDIGREE.

ECLIPSE ARCHY

Is 7 years old this Spring, color a beautiful red sorrel, without white, 6½ inches high, with large bone, possessing great muscular power and uncommon activity—was got by American Eclipse, sire by American Eclipse, and his dam a double cross on Eclipse; his grandsire was by old Sir Archy; his great grandsire was by Diomede; his great great dam was sister to Desdemona, being by old Daredevil, out of Lady Bowlingbroke; making Eclipse Archy the most thoroughly bred horse in Kentucky, and unrivalled as to purity of blood in America or Europe. From the uncommon size, strength, action and purity of blood of the dam of Eclipse Archy, I have no hesitation in saying that he can have no superior in this country. Nor can any horse be found with so nice this noble animal for the sport of the turf, the saddle or harness, being certainly descended from the very best and most fashionable stock of horses in America. G G

Washington, Ky: March 22, 1838

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the stock of Goods, at the old stand of Yates & Smith, near Wall street. The present firm are desirous of entering into the Grocery Business, the present is an excellent opportunity of procuring a good stand, well fitted up, and containing a good assortment of articles. Its proximity to the river renders it the most desirable business House in Maysville.

He will also sell at the same time, the balance of his term for which the House is leased.

MARTIN SMITH.

Maysville, April 19, 1838.

N. B. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Yates & Smith, or James W. Yates, are earnestly requested to pay up all demands to me, very soon, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer.

M. SMITH.

Notice.

THE firm of PHILLIPS & MOOKLAR having been dissolved some time since, this is therefore to request all those who are indebted to the said firm to make payment to WM. B. MOOKLAR & Co., as further indulgence after the expiration of the present month, will not be given.

Maysville, February 15, 1838 tf

NOTICE!

ALL those who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, on account or otherwise, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle up immediately, as money is now GREATLY needed by

FREDERICK FRANK.

Maysville, Ky. May 17, 1838.

Just Received,

6 Bbl. fresh Pittsburg Crackers;
5 boxes Sperm Candles;
2 casks Cheese;
1 bbl. Filberts;
1 bbl. English Walnuts;
1 bbl. Soft Shell Almonds;

For sale low, by

April 26.] G. W. DUNBAUGH.

Notice.

TF COL. JAMES S. CHAMBERLAIN, formerly a citizen of the State of Mississippi, and for a few years past resident in and near Maysville, Ky. will call on his son in Mississippi as soon as possible, to legally authorize them, or either of them, to convey titles to his lands in that State, particularly that section lying at the Choctaw purchase, it will be greatly to his advantage—though we prefer his coming here immediately.

H H HARRISON,
T J CHAMBERLAIN.

Clayville, Ky. May 5, 1838—$2

TO THE OWNERS OF COVERING *Stallions* AND BREEDERS OF *Blooded Horses*, NORTH OF LICKING.

THE Subscriber, owning some blooded stock, and feeling desirous of contributing to the sports of the turf upon a moderate scale, offers the following challenges for the acceptance of those who may be engaged in breeding similar stock. He will not say that he can beat, but he feels willing to back his filly ELLEN TREE, 4 years old, by Boots Sumpter, dam the dam of Lucifer, by imported Frederick, against any Horse, Mare or Gelding owned North of Licking, for $500 a side, half forfeit, 2 mile heats. The match to be run at such place and time as may be agreed upon by the parties, and the nag to be named upon accepting the challenge. He is also desirous of raising a sweep-stake for thee year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, to come off the ensuing fall, to name the stallion upon making the entry, and run any colt of his get.—He will also make a sweep-stake for colts with the 1 and 2 year old colts of Sumpter, to run the fall after they are three years old. He will likewise enter into a Stallion stake, (colt or get of the present year,) to be run the fall after they are three years old, $500 entrance, half forfeit, to name the stallion upon making the entry, and run any of his get of that year.

Now is the time for those who wish to become subscribers to make a race. The produce of any mare owned North of Licking admitted, without regard to the blood of the sire.

THOMAS MARSHALL.

Washington, Ky. May 17, 1838.

☞ The Eagle will give the above one insertion in weekly and one in semi-weekly, and charge T. M.

Brown Sumpter,

PROPERTY OF MAJ. MARSHALL.

This well known, fully tested, and universally approved stock horse

WILL make his present season under the superintendence of the subscriber, in Washington, Ky., and will serve mares upon his old terms of TWELVE Dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of TEN Dollars before the expiration thereof.—To the old patrons of Sumpter, the proprietor can say that he is in fine health and most excellent condition, and still retains that vigor for which he was so celebrated in his prime. He has stood in this county and of Brown county Ohio, are respectfully invited to call and see the old veteran. Liberal terms for short engagements. ANTHONY HILLCORE.

Washington, March 29, 1838—3tp

The pure blooded and noble young horse

FLORIZEL.

WILL stand the approaching season, commencing on the first day of April and ending the last day of June, on Mondays and Tuesdays at my stable; Wednesdays & Thursdays at General John Cochran's mill on Eagle Creek, and on Fridays and Saturdays at Alexander Rain's stable near Aberdeen. He will be let to mares at the moderate rate of FIVE Dollars the season, if paid within the season, or Six Dollars after the season expires, and SEVEN Dollars to insure a mare in foal, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be in foal or transferred, or Eight Dollars after the mare foals: WM: OCONNOR.

FLORIZEL is a beautiful red sorrel, about sixteen hands high, very heavy made, and no colt of his age can compare with him in size, muscle or strength; four years old first day of May next. He was got by old Florizel, he by Ball's celebrated race horse Florizel; old Florizel's dam by Dogfish, who was by old Shark; his grandsire was by Cedar, his g. grand dam by Partnership, his g. g. grand dam by Mark Anthony. Young Florizel's dam by the celebrated running horse Bolivar; he by First Consul, he by the Flog of Truce, sire of Sir Archy, the most renowned running horse Leviathan, his dam by the imported horse Slender, his grand dam the imported Dian, by the famous Eclipse. Slender by King Herod; Flag of Truce by the imported Gold-finder, his dam by Plimnap, grand dam by Aristotle, g. grand dam by old Fearnought.

Young Florizel's Grand dam is said to be a Diomede mare, but that fact is not yet ascertained.

First Consul, the sire of Bolivar, from three to seven years old, won 21 purses, averaging 100 guineas each, in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Washington City; and Bolivar himself made one of the best mile races ever run over the Maysville track, beating a very celebrated race mare from Lexington, about sixty yards in a single dash.

☞ *For Performance, &c. of Florizel see bills.* March, 1838—$6.

TWENTY FIFTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY MAY 21, 1838.

PLAN OF A NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. CLAY of Kentucky, rose and stated that he ~~ished~~ to present a petition confided to his care, signed by a number of persons, praying for the establishment of the Bank of the United States. It is similar to several other petitions which had been presented to the Senate, or to the House, during the present session, praying for the same object. They afford evidence of a deep and returning conviction, among the people, of the utility of such an institution.

While I am up [continued Mr. CLAY,] with the permission of the Senate, I beg leave to submit a few observations upon this subject. There is reason to believe that much honest misconception and some misrepresentation prevail in regard to it, which I wish to correct. It had been supposed that those who are desirous of seeing a Bank of the United States established are anxious that a charter should be granted to a new and entire State Institution, which has an eminent individual at its head, and that this was the sole object of all their exertions.—Now I wish, for one, to say, that I have no such purpose in view. I entertain for the gentleman very high respect. I believe him unexceptionably able, profoundly skilled in finance, and truly patriotic. There is but one other person connected with the banking institutions of the country, to whose administration of the affairs of the U. States I should have equal confidence with Mr. Biddle, and that is Albert Gallatin, who, I am glad to learn, at an advanced age, retains, in full vigor, the faculties of his extraordinary mind. There may be other citizens equally competent with these two gentlemen, but I do not know them, or am not acquainted with their peculiar qualifications.

But it is not for any existing State Bank, or any particular individual at its head, that I am contending. I believe the establishment of a Bank of the United States is required by the common good of the whole country; and although I might prefer the thing, if it were practicable, to adopt an existing bank as the basis of such an institution, under all circumstances, I think it most expedient that a new bank, with power to establish branches, be created and chartered under the authority of Congress. My friends (as far as I know their opinions) and I are not particularly attached to this or that individual, to this or that existing bank, but to principles, to the thing itself, to the institution, to a well organized bank of the United States, under the salutary operation of which the business of the country had so greatly prospered, and we had every reason to hope would again revive and prosper. And, presuming upon the indulgence of the Senate, I will now take the liberty to suggest for public consideration, some of those suitable conditions and restrictions under which it appears to me that it would be desirable to establish a new bank.

1. The capital not to be extravagantly large, but, at the same time, amply sufficient to enable it to perform the needful financial duties for the Government, and supply a general currency of uniform value throughout the Union; and to facilitate, as high as practicable, the equalization of domestic exchanges. I suppose this about fifty millions would answer all those purposes. The stock might be divided between the General Government, the States, according to their federal population, and individual subscribers. The portion assigned to the latter to be distributed at auction or by private subscription.

2. The corporation, in the spirit of a resolution recently adopted by the General Assembly of the State, one of whose Senators I have the honor to be, to receive such an organization as to blend, in fair proportions, public and private control, and combining public and private interests. And, in order to exclude the possibility of the exercise of all foreign influence, non-resident foreigners to be prohibited not only from a any share in the administration of the corporation, but from holding, directly or indirectly, any portion of its stock. Although I do not myself think that latter restriction necessary, I would make it, in deference to honest prejudices, sincerely entertained, and which no practical statesman ought entirely to disregard. The bank would thus be, in its origin, and continue, throughout its whole existence, a genuine American institution.

3. An adequate portion of the capital to be set apart in productive stocks, and placed in permanent security, beyond the reach of the corporation, (with the exception of the accruing profits on those stocks,) sufficient to pay promptly, in any contingency, the amount of all such paper, under whatever form, that the bank shall put forth as a part of the general circulation, and charter or note holders, in other words, the mass of the community, ought to be protected against the possibility of the failure or the suspension of the bank. The supply of the circulating medium of a country is the faculty of a bank, the propriety of the exercise of which may be most controverted. The dealings with a bank, of those who obtain discounts or make deposites, are voluntary and mutually advantageous, and they are comparatively few in number.—But the reception of what is issued and used as a part of the circulating medium of the country is scarcely a voluntary act, and thousands take it who have no other concern whatever with the bank. The mass ought to be guarded and secured by the care of the legislative authority, the vigilance of the few will secure them against loss. I think this provision is a desideratum in our American banking system, the credit of first embodying it in a legislative act is due to the State of New York.

4. Perfect publicity as to the state of the bank at all times, including, besides the usual bonds of information, the name of every debtor to the bank, whether as drawer, endorser, or surety, periodically exhibited, and open to public inspection; or, if that should be found inconvenient, the right to be accorded to any citizen to ascertain at the bank the nature and extent of the responsibility of any of its customers. There is no necessity to throw any veil of secrecy around the ordinary transactions of a bank. Publicity will increase responsibility, repress favoritism, insure the negotiation of good paper, and, when individual insolvency unfortunately occurs, will deprive the bank of undue advantages now enjoyed by banks practically in the distribution of the effects of the insolvent.

5. A limitation of the dividends so as not to authorize more than — per cent. be struck. This will check undue expansion in the circulating medium, and restrain improper extension of business in the administration of the bank.

6. A prospective reduction in the rate of interest, so as to restrict the bank to six per cent. simply, or if practicable, to only five per cent. Banks now receive at the rate of near 6½ per cent. by demanding the interest in advance, and by charging for an additional day. The reduction may be expected to have the effect to act any bonds, or, when the profits are likely to exceed the prescribed limit of the dividends, by requiring that the rate of interest shall be so lowered as that they shall not pass that limit.

7. A restriction upon the premium demanded upon post notes and checks used for remittances, so that the maximum should not be more than, say, one and a half per cent. between one and some remote points in the Union. Although it may not be practicable to regulate foreign exchange, depending as it does upon commercial causes not within the control of any one Government, I think that it is within our power with regard to domestic exchange.

8. Every practicable provision against the exercise of improper influence, on the part of the Executive, upon the bank, and, on the part of the bank, upon the elections of the country. The late Bank of the U. States has been, I believe, most unjustly charged with interference in the popular elections. There is, among the public documents, evidence of its having scrupulously abstained from such interference. It never did more than to exercise the natural right of self-defence by publishing such reports, speeches, and documents, as tended to place the institution and its administration in a fair point of view before the Public. But the People entertained a just jealousy against the danger of any interference of a bank with the elections of the country, and every precaution ought to be taken strictly to guard against it.

This is a brief outline of such a new Bank of the United States as I think, if established, would greatly conduce to the prosperity of the country. Perhaps, on full discussion and consideration, some of the conditions which I have suggested might not be deemed expedient, or might require modification, and important additional ones may be proposed by others.

I will only say a word or two on the constitutional power. That I do not think it longer to be regarded as an open question. There ought to be some bounds to human controversy. Stability is a necessary want of society. Among those who deny the power, there are many who admit the benefits of a Bank of the United States. Four times, and under the sway of all the political parties, have Congress deliberately affirmed its existence. Every Department of the Government has again and again acted it. Forty years of acquiescence by the people; uniformity every where in the value of the currency, facility and economy in domestic exchanges, and unexampled prosperity in the general business of the country, with a Bank of the United States, and without it, wild disorder in the currency, ruinous irregularity in domestic exchange, and general prostration in the commerce and business of the nation, would seem to put the question at rest, if it is to be perpetually agitated. The power has been sustained by Washington, the Father of his Country; by Madison the Father of our Constitution; and by Marshall, the Father of the Judiciary. Precedents are not to be blindly followed, neither ought they to be wantonly disposed.—They are the evidence of truth; and the force of the evidence is in proportion to the integrity, wisdom, and patriotism of those who establish them. I think that on no occasion could there be an array of greater or higher authority. For one, I hope to be pardoned for yielding to it, in preference to submitting my judgment to the opinion of those who now deny the power, however respectable they may be.

But, Mr. President, strong as my convictions are, I have no intention of formally presenting any proposition to establish a Bank of the United States, Composed as Congress and the Executive are now, it would be an unnecessary waste of time to offer such a proposition. I should regret to see a bank established, unless it were clearly called for by public opinion. I believe it is now desired by a majority of the people of the United States. But of that there does not exist perhaps any conclusive—evidence. In my opinion, the demonstration of their will shall be clearly given; and let us all submit, and, for one, I shall most cheerfully, to their decision; whatever it may be. Mr C. moved that the petition be laid on the table.

After some remarks from Mr. ALLEN, which will be given hereafter—

Mr. BUCHANAN said that his peculiar position in regard to this question rendered it proper that he should make some remarks upon the subject. He was opposed to the charter of any bank of the U. States, be it located where it might. It would, in his opinion, prove to be a great evil to the country any and every where—It appeared from the resolutions of Mr. Clay, that he and his friends were in favor of the establishment of *a new bank* in the city of New York, with Albert Gallatin for its president. In this inference he thought he could not be mistaken. It might prove to be new; it was not to be Mr. Biddle's Bank; and Mr. Gallatin had been eulogized, no doubt justly, as a gentleman eminently qualified to conduct a National Bank. New York then was to be the place and Mr. Gallatin the president.

Mr B. said he had risen, as a Senator from Pennsylvania, solemnly to protest against this determination of the gentleman and his friends to establish Philadelphia, not New York, the Bank of the United States in New York. Although he should oppose such an establishment, whether in the one city or in the other, yet if it must exist, he should stand up for the metropolis of his own State as the more suitable location. It would be more safe as well as unjust, to abandon, Philadelphia for New York. If you establish a National Bank in New York, with a capital of fifty millions of dollars, you would render the whole Union subsidiary to that city. Thus you would greatly impair, if not destroy, the prosperity of our other commercial cities. Three fifths of the revenue derived from customs was now collected at the port of New York. This amount of revenue, at least, without speaking of the remainder, would be deposited in the mother bank, and become the foundation of discounts and circulation, and of a commanding influence throughout the Union. All the market of the country could be regulated and controlled by such a bank, and the business of all our commercial cities would be gradually drawn into the vast vortex of N. York Why should three-fifths of the duties collected in the Union, be thus to be cast in New York for the purpose of giving her control over our other commercial cities? It is true the revenue was collected there; but who eventually pays it? The consumers—the people of the country scattered over the vast Sphere of the Union. Why, then, should it be converted into a deposit for the exclusive purpose of extending the commercial superiority of New York at the expense of other cities? Let her rely on her own energy and resources, without any partial aid from Government.

Mr. B. was rejoiced that the Senator had come out and, in a bold and manly manner, presented his project of a National Bank. The two great parties of the country would now know precisely where they stood. From this day, the issue would be fairly formed and distinctly presented to the people. No one can mistake there is a National Bank, with a capital of fifty millions, sustained by the revenues of the Government, and enjoying the privilege of having its notes received in payment of all the public dues; whilst on the other, we desire a separation—a friendly separation of the business of the Treasury from that of all banks, leaving each one of them to its own resources, and to perform its own duties, without danger of being crushed or controlled by the Government. We wished to part from them in peace, and to remain at peace with them interposing no obstacles in the way of their healthy and vigorous action. We leave them to be regulated by the States to which they belong. He did not fear the final result of such a trial before the American people.

It was a work of supereregation for the Senator from Kentucky, to have inserted in his charter any provision to prevent the Government from waring against the Bank, or the Bank from waring against the Government. For the last few years we had witnessed the exception to the rule; but we should never witness it again.—We have a direct interest in keeping well with each other, and were always ready to rush at each other's embrace. Establish such a bank as the Senator had proposed, and there never would be any divorce between it and the people in power. The Federal Government was to be combined with all the State Governments as stockholders in this institution; and to these sovereignties were to be added a number of wealthy individuals. You would thus bind the U. States and the States together in mutual plans, and unite them all indissolubly with the money power of the country. Such a measure would be the longest stride to wards consolidation which had ever been made since the Constitution; and such a bank would be able and willing to keep any Administration in power which might call it into existence. The political power and the money power would support each other, and their connection would be perpetuated by the strongest ties of mutual interest. No, sir; we shall have no more wars between the bank and the Government; no more Andrew Jacksons to slay the monster. We shall have a power, and blindly submit to it, in fact, a despotic monarch in fact; and New York will be the seat of empire. This scheme of uniting all the State Governments as stockholders with the General Government and individuals, would be a more dangerous measure by far than the late Bank of the United States (powerful as it was) had ever been.

But this new bank was to be a paper bank. This he inferred from the fact that the Senator, in his plan had entirely omitted to require that the bank should keep in its vaults any proportion of specie either to the amount of its circulation, or to that of its circulation and deposites combined.—In the whole project there was no allusion to gold and silver. As a substitute he might presume, the Senator had introduced, with commendation, that provision of the late New York law which required the banks under it to invest a portion of their capital in stock, for the purpose of redeeming their notes in circulation. Mr. B. feared that this New York scheme would prove to be a miserable delusion. Although he wished to see we to learn any thing from the lights of experience in England, this would prove to be the result.

The power to create and to circulate a paper currency was one of the highest attributes of sovereignty. Whenever in exercising this power you departed from the only true standard of value throughout the world, and established a banking institution without proportioning the amount of its currency to the specie which should notes and deposites, you were at once on a short or compass.

The rule in the Bank of England was one for three of its circulation and deposites, and no man in that country had ever, to his knowledge contended that this proportion of bullion was too large. The system now established by the experience of England was, that the amount of the paper currency ought to fluctuate precisely as the metallic currency would fluctuate if there were no bank notes in circulation; and that these fluctuations should be regulated by the changing condition of the foreign exchanges. When excessive banking, excessive importation and exporting, and domestic articles rose, in consequence, to such a price as to prevent their exportation, and to endanger or to produce the export of bullion in their stead, then the paper circulation ought to be contracted so as to raise the exchanges. This was now the rule in England. Nay, more: it was believed there, that the Bank of England was not a fit repository of the sovereign power to regulate the paper currency of the country, and that it was this standard, in fact, as a bank, was always to increase the circulation, whilst its duty, as a regulator, was often to diminish it; and it had been loudly condemned for sacrificing its duty to its interest. The plan there now was either to create a bank of issue merely, for the sole purpose of regulating the paper currency by the standard of the for ign exchanges, or to appoint commissioners under the Government to regulate the issues of the Bank of England according to that standard. This plan included the suppression of all joint stock and private banks, as banks of issue; so that there should be but one bank of issue throughout the kingdom.

It was found by experience, on a late memorable occasion, during the year 1836, that the Bank of England, with an actual capital of about seventy millions of dollars, had wholly failed in the attempt to curtail the issues of the joint stock and private banks. In proportion as she contracted, they expanded; and her diminished issue was more than supplied by their increase. This proved, by the way, how wholly incompetent the Senator's Bank of the U. States would be to regulate the issues of the State Banks. All this experience was to be disregarded, and instead of opportioning the paper currency of the country to its specie; instead of making the sign bear some reasonable proportion to the thing signified; instead of regulating its amount by our foreign exchange, we were to adopt the new rule of New York, and make bank notes the representative of State stocks. Even in New York they had required eleven pence in the dollar to be held in specie; but the Senator's project did not even contain this restriction.—To end of all under the new system, would probably be that the paper currency of the country would be expanded to a more enormous extent than it had even yet been; the prices of every domestic article would rise to such a pitch that it would be profitable to export nothing, unless it might be cotton, and to import every thing—the foreign exchanges would thus necessarily be against us—the eleven pence in the dollar would soon be drawn from the vaults of the banks for exportation, and the holders of these notes would be compelled to resort to a suit in chancery to have the States stock held by the banks converted into specie for their redemption. Should a Bank of the United States be established, he trusted it never might, it ought to be founded upon far different principles. Above all care should be taken so to regulate and restrict its charter, if that were possible, that it might at all times be able to redeem its notes in specie.

The Senator had said that, during the whole period of forty years, whilst the old and the new bank of the United States were in existence, they had regulated the domestic exchanges of the country in perfection. Now, said Mr B. under the pressure of existing evils, we are prone to believe that every thing had been comparatively good in former days. Under this impression he had recently examined into the condition of our domestic exchanges under the reign of the old and the new Bank, and somewhat to his astonishment had found that they were as much, or nearly as much, deranged during those periods, as in almost any other portion of our history. The issues of the State banks had not been controlled, nor the depreciation of their notes prevented, by either Bank of the United States. Had he anticipated this debate, he should have brought some of these statements with him to the Senate.

The Senator believed that the power of Congress to establish a bank had been settled by former precedents in such a manner that it ought no longer to be contested.—Such was the opinion of the Senate of Congress. Whilst the old Bank existed, sanctioned as it was by both legislative and judicial authority, it became the duty of every good citizen to submit to the law which created it, no matter what might have been his individual opinion as to its constitutionality. But the old charter had expired, and the question was to be brought before a new Congress which had never decided it. Shall we then be the slaves of authority, and blindly submit to former precedents, or shall we not be permitted to exercise our own judgment, and ask where was the provision in the Constitution which sanctioned such a bank? Mr. Forsyth, rising and desired to see the gentleman point out. Where did this power lurk? The Senator had already acknowledged that it was not to be found under the power to regulate commerce or to coin money.

In this particular he differed from the Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Webster.] If the Senator from Kentucky could find it any where, it must be in the power to levy and collect taxes, and to pay the debts of the United States. This was the clause on which the Supreme Court mainly relied; and they merely decided that if Congress believed a Bank of the United States to be necessary and proper means of collecting the revenue and paying the debts of the country, it was for us to determine that question; and that, unless in an extreme case, the Judiciary ought not to decide upon the question, about to be violation of the Constitution. The Supreme Court have therefore referred it to Congress to decide whether a bank be necessary and proper means of executing the taxing and debt-paying power. And now any one, at any time, at any day, that the dues of the Government cannot be conveniently collected, and its debts paid, without the agency of a Bank of the U. St The very decision of the Supreme Court would be a sufficient reply. It had referred this question to Congress, and declared that we, and not they, were the appropriate judges, unless in extreme cases, of the necessity of creating a National Bank Under the constitution, Congress having power to do either with the regulation of the foreign or domestic exchanges. The power to create bank, if it existed at all, was to be found in the taxing power and there alone.

To be its slaves of precedent in such a case would be to abandon the cause of human liberty. Every new precedent would be a new and impregnable bulwark against the rights of the people, from which fresh assaults might be made and new victories achieved. Let us, at least, at least, leave the Constitution would destroy its text, and render us a consolidated people.—Why, sir, the judiciary decided the sedition law to be constitutional, and our citizens were condemned, and punished under its provisions. Would the Senator contend that this precedent should bind the consciences of members of Congress, and compel them to admit; in all future time, that a new sedition law would be constitutional? Certainly not. At this very session, the Senate, without any opposition, had determined to refund a fine inflicted under the old sedition law by the Judiciary, solely upon the principle, as he believed, that it was unconstitutional. He was not his intention to enter fully into the argument of this question. He had risen merely to make a few suggestions in relation to the location and some of the features of the gentleman's bank.

The Great Western was to start from England on her second voyage May 28th, last Monday.

The assiduity and pertinacity with which the Opposition seize every thing which they can construe in such a manner as to have a prejudicial effect upon the course of the Administration, are surpassed only by the falsity of the means resorted to in supporting them. No sooner was the President's message to Congress, on the subject of the condition of the Treasury, known throughout the country, than the Opposition press renewed the cry of "bankrupt Government," "Experiments," &c; and attributed the whole derangement of the pecuniary affairs of the country to the measures of this administration. It is true, a present want of funds has been communicated to Congress; but it is not a permanent "beggary," or even present "bankruptcy" but merely the offspring of mismanagement in the banks, in refusing to pay their debts in the legal currency of the United States.

But what are the facts?—It is the Government *issued* the Treasury *defrauding its own Treasury*? The Government now has *some twenty-eight millions* of money deposited with the States, where it has been placed by those very members who are now loudest in their declamation against the administration and the administration, and upwards of fifteen millions due from banks and individuals. With these sums owing to the Government, we are told that it is now in a state of "bankruptcy," "ruin—and "run out of money." Are these facts? Is different? These are probably nothing more than merely the echoes of the declamatory cries sent f rth heretofore, by the "panic makers," and by them resounded throughout the whole land. The administration have been powerfully against all those machinations and secret plottings of the bank parasites, and doubtless will survive the present cries of "*panic*" "*ruing*" *and distress*."

THE KNOXVILLE MURDER.—Some weeks since we mentioned a murder, which had taken place at Knoxville, Illinois. It was stated in the account, that the deed was perpetrated in revenge of an indignity offered to a young lady. The St. Louis Bulletin gives the subjoined particulars: "The murderer was the brother of the lady.—They were both arrested: he as principal, and his sister on suspicion of instigating him to the deed. She is said to be a very beautiful and interesting girl, and but *seventeen* years of age. On Saturday, the 28th ultimo, an investigation of the matter was had at Springfield, and she was discharged, with immense applause from the spectators.

The individual who lost his life had made an infamous attack upon the lady, which she resisted with honor. For this outrage the deceased was recognized to appear and answer for the crime. With a view of preparing public sentiment in his favor upon trial, he was meanwhile industrious in circulating reports injurious to the young lady's reputation. His attempt, however, to add insult to injury was met, as we have stated, by some one from a window of an hotel, in the discharge of a rifle, which killed him on the spot.

Not a breath of suspicion was ever before whispered against the reputation and fair fame of this young girl, and the result of the investigation shows that she has ever been beyond suspicion.

The villain deserved his fate—*death* in its most revolting form—from the hand of the hangman, not from that of the assassin."—*Cincinnati News.*

EFFECTS OF DRESS.—While Mr. Rives resided in Paris, General Wool, the Inspector General of the United States Army, expressed a desire to visit the Tuileries. Mr. Rives readily consented to introduce him, and accordingly, one day, when General W. arrived at the hotel of the American minister, on his way to the Palace, Mr. R. was astonished at the splendor of the dress and diamond ornaments, which added to a fine person, made a very imposing display. On his entrance being announced in the audience chamber, with his title of *Inspector General of* ALL ARMIES *of the United States*, (the gay courtiers were probably not aware of the extent of the military establishment—five thousand men, scarcely sufficient to guard the King's person from the much nations of assassins,) the richness of his court dress, and the splendor of his epaulettes and golden mounted sword, fully attracted the attention of the whole court. Indeed, the Inspector General was evidently the *lion* of the evening, and was soon in close confab with the citizen King. The next day General W. again called on M. Rives, and stated, that he was invited to dine with the King; and asked Mr. R. if he was not going also? Mr. Rives not being invited, never before having heard of a stranger dining at the Tuileries, inquired Gen. W. how he was quizzed. But he replied there was no mistake in the matter for Louis Phillippe had invited him himself.—It then appeared that Gen. W. had informed the King of his intentions to set out in a few days for Antwerp, for the purpose of examining the fortress and dock yards there, and that his Majesty having a similar visit in contemplation, proposed that they should travel together—and in order to become better acquainted before they set out, invited Gen. W. to dine with him the next day. In this case, it was nothing was lost by fine dressing and splendid trapping. Mr. Rives, whose unostentatious dress and diminutive proportions were so completely eclipsed by his more gorgeous friend, ventured to cut his own regnut, and drink his own wine, solitary and alone, at his own hotel.

Virginia Advocate.

SINGULAR CHALLENGE.—We cut the following from a Baltimore paper:—

Col. N——— proposes, that he on his part should go into any market town of Meath on a fair day, without the notice before hand, and there select one hundred Irishmen, natives of that county, and one hundred Englishmen to go into any market town in England, also without notice, and choose two hundred Englishmen—that the parties selected should meet on the Curragh of Kildare, on a day to be fixed in August next, without weapons of any kind, and that they should make the following trial of strength and skill. That the two parties be drawn up in lines opposite each other, at a distance of 21 yards—that they close at a signal; that no blow shall be given, and the challenger undertakes for one thousand pounds or upwards, that the hundred Irishmen will throw the two hundred Englishmen on the ground, each man once thrown to be removed, and not to be allowed to take further part in the contest.

New Trade.—A friend called us into his store the other day to see the samples of some beautiful Merrimack and Dover prints. A Canadian merchant had just been looking at them, and after expressing no little surprise at the excellent quality of the cloths, the beauty of the printing, and above all, the exceeding cheapness of the article, had purchased forty cases! "I get just about same muslins from England," said the Canadian. It is true; and for 12½ cents they cannot get so good an article from England. That's the kind of protection which our manufactures have secured to themselves, and which is incomparably better than high tariffs.

Jour. of Commerce.

UNITED STATES COURT, May 15:—ALLEGED FALSE TRADE AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—Mr. Benjamin, United States Marshal, yesterday arrested Jaques Armand Louchaise, of the firm of Louchaise & Fouche of this city, on a charge of having sworn falsely in relation to entries at the Custom House. He was held to bail in the sum of $23,500. Several other persons were also arrested by civil process on the bonds which they passed in relation to the transactions in question, and a large quantity of goods have been seized. Louchaise, the person arrested, is said to be respectably connected in France, and that his brother is, or has recently been, Minister of the Interior.—Fouche, the other partner, is at present in France.—*Jour. Com.*

The Courier of to-day says:—

We are not at present at liberty to make public mention of the precise nature of the act for which Mess. L. has been arrested, as a premature publication might defeat the ends of justice, there being several other persons, (French importers) implicated, whose arrest will probably take place to-day. The offence, however, has for a long time been committed in this city, unblushingly and with impunity, and the revenue has been defrauded of immense sums.—Mess. L. was held to bail in the sum of $23,500, which, having procured, he was discharged.

Lordly wit, or a new way to pay old debts.—Lord Cranstoun, of whose talents we never entertained a very exalted opinion, appears to have hit upon a novel plan of resisting, or rather rejecting the demands of his creditors. A professional gentleman of the name of Matthews, residing at Oxford, being instructed by three clients to say to his Lordship for sums of money due to them—he addressed the usual note to the Lord, requesting payment of the respective demands by a certain day; to which request he was favored with the following clever—not to say elegant reply:—

"Sir,—In reply to your note of the 12th ultimo, I beg to forward a draft for £22 2s 6d.

CRANSTOUN.

London, Jan., 1837.

"Mr. Aldgate Pump.—Pay Jack Matthews or bearer the sum of twenty-two pounds two shillings and sixpence.

CRANSTOUN."

£22 2s 6d.

(Superscription) "John Matthews, Esq., High-street, Oxford."

This mode of treating the application seems to form a more peremptory letter of demand from Mr. Matthews; to which his Lordship replied in the following highly classical and sensible style:

Philippolis, Macedonia, Oct. 23, 3333.

"Sooth Matthews,—You write word that you must upon a bill of £22 2s 6d against Lord Cranstoun, payable on demand. But peremptory request cannot be attended to, as his Lordship has just gone to dine with Miltiades on the plains of Marathon, and will not be back for 4,467 years.—Perhaps, however, he may pay you when he returns. Love to Mrs. M.

Yours truly,

"T. MATTHEWS (no relation"

(Superscription) Philippolis, Oct. 9554.

"Sir Jack Matthews, Bart.,

"Miltiades, M. P. "Hauxful"

These precious samples of lordly dictation go far, our readers must admit, to elevate the character of hereditary wisdom. Lord Cranstoun derived his intellectuality from his father, what an astounding instance must have been afforded by that peer of those endowments which raise man to a level with the deity!—*Satirist.*

From the Ohio Statesman.

CONVENTION OF OHIO BANKS.

The Newark Advocate makes some very correct and just remarks in reply to a suggestion in the Register of this city, that the Ohio Banks at their postponed session on the 6th of June, may not take into consideration the subject of *resumption!* Truly may it be asked, for what other object do they meet, of any importance to the people? But the Register knows but little about it we presume. That paper is much interested in the business of conveying false information, and putting out *feelers* for the Banks than of stating their real condition, or publishing their real intentions.

We have the fullest assurance that the sound and honestly conducted Banks will demand of that convention an early if not an immediate resumption—and that if it is voted down by the unsound and politically and morally dishonest ones—there will be a move to resume any how, and let the rotten and regrnpt ones stand upon their own sandy foundations, and let the people have been skinned and defrauded long enough by institutions that declare their ability to resume business at any time. Every honest banker in the State has become sensible that it is time to resume, and resume, and that they must, as it is well known, and know of them can resume business. *Let the rotten ones go by the board.*

MONEY CIRCULATION.

It is estimated that there is now not much, if any, over *ninety millions of Bank* notes in circulation in the United States. It is also estimated that there is about the same amount, at this time, of gold and silver in this country, locked up by Bank monopolies and brokers for speculation.—This is rather a cooler for those who are always boasting about the Banks giving us an enlarged currency. It is a pity for the whigs that facts always contradicts their assertions.—*Ib.*

Absence of Mind.—(*True.*)—A citizen of this place, called into our office, a few days since during a shower, and deposited his umbrella in a corner—after concluding his business—picked up the chair upon which he had been sitting and deliberately walked out with it over him, and did not discover his mistake until he got home and went to *shut down.*

APHORISMS.

From him, who premeditately injures humility and love, expect nothing—nothing generous, nothing just.

Modesty is silent when it would not be improper to speak: the humble, without being called upon, never recollects to say any thing of himself.

He who has the power to pass suddenly from rage to calmness, or, what is the same, to hide a gust of passion, may not be sincerite, but must be intolerable in his temper.

The wrath that on conviction subsides into mildness, is the wrath of a generous mind.

Who will sacrifice nothing, and enjoy all, is a fool.

Thousand are hated, whilst none are or loved, without a real cause. The simple alone can be loved.

He who is loved and commands himself, when he concurs is the cause of contentness, and the loveliness itself; and

He who can love him, in the moment of correction, is the most amiable of mortals.

He, to whom you may tell any thing, see every thing, and will betray nothing.

He can feel no little wants who is superior of grandeur.

The freer you feel yourself in the presence of another, the more free is he: she is free makes free.

Call him wise whose notions, words and steps, are all a clear *because* to a clear *why.*

Who knows whence he comes, where he is, and whither he tends, he, and he alone is wise.

Decided ends are sure signs of a decided character; and

Vague ends of a vague character.

Who makes quick use of the moment is a genius of prudence.

Who instantly does the best that can be done, and what all the rest acknowledge to be the best, is a genius and a hero.

The discovery of truth, by the progressive meditation, is wisdom. The notion of truth, not proceeded by precepitate meditation, is genius.

Intuition is the clear conception of the whole at once. It seldom belongs to man to say without presumption, "I came, saw and vanquished."

Avoid the eye that discovers with suspicion the bad, and is slow to see the good.

Dread more the blunderer's friendship than the calumniator's enmity.

He only, who can give durability to exertions, has genuine power and energy of mind.

Before thou callest a man a liar of lies, investigate whether his exertions, features of indelibility; for all that is bestial, all genius, is the offspring of mortality.

Who despises all that is despicable made to be impressed with all that grand

Seeking, accepting, giving, make up the sum of all necessary knowledge.

Who *seeks*, investigates, entreats, asks; who *accepts*, hears, fixes, and approves; who *gives*, communicates, gladdens, enriches.

Who can relate with composure, with precision, truth, clearness, and arrangement, and relate the same twice equally well—him seek for a friend, or take to serve to be his friend.

Who can listen with our constraint to an important thing is telling, can keep a secret when told.

As a person's *yes* and *no*, so will his character. A downright yes and no is firm; a quick the rapid; and a slow and cautious or timid character.

Vociferation and calmness of character seldom meet in the same person.

Who writes as he speaks, speaks as he writes, looks a. he speaks and writes, he is honest.

A habit of sneering marks the coward, the fool, or the knave—or all three.

Who cute is easily wounded. The cutier you are to offend the sooner you are offended.

Who, inattentive to answers, solicitates questions will not be informed. Who means not to be informed is a fool.

Who writes an illegible hand is seldom rapid, often impetuous, in his judgment.

As you treat your body, so you treat your domestics, your enemies, your friends.—Dress is a table of your contents.

Certain trifling flaws are as dangerous on a character of elegance as a trifling stain on a court dress.

Who knows not how to wait will suffer with shame reduced to *nothing*. Letting "*I dare not* wait upon *I would.*"

As one flatters so he cuts, so he tracts.

Who has done certain things may be expected to repeat them a thousand times.

Who has a daring eye tells the truths and downright lies.

Who sedulously attends, politely calmly speaks, coolly answers, and when he has no more to say, is a person of some of the best requisites.

Who seldom speaks, and when he speaks well-timed word can strike dumb the critic, is a genius or a hero.

Who makes many decided questions gives evasive answers, will find it difficult to escape the suspicion of craft and cunning.

Who interrupts often is incontinent, insincere.

Who always willingly relates is ingenious; and who relates always with reluctance seems to want sentiment and liberality.

The quicker, the louder, the more, with which another tries to gain his point, to his purpose—the bitterer his enemy he miss his aim.

The procrastinator is not only lazy and weak but commonly false to his promises of the week.

All cavillers are suspicious. The critic cilious imbitters: he will neither be loved.

Who trades in contradictions will be contradicted.

Who can look quietly at noble, never do any thing worthy of imitation.

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

June 7, 1838.

ADVANCE PRICE—$3.00 PER ANNUM

STEAM BOAT CONQUEROR BURNT.

On Tuesday morning last, the quiet citizens of Maysville, were aroused from their peaceful slumbers by the alarm of fire! It was ascertained to proceed from the steam boat Conqueror, which had just discharged a cargo of valuable freight at our wharf. The fire originated in the officers' cabin, and before any general alarm could be given, the entire upper portion of the boat, was enveloped in a sheet of flame. Our fire companies were promptly on the ground, and were enabled with the aid of the citizens, to save only the hull of the boat, the balance having been entirely destroyed. They deserve great praise for their untiring perseverance.

The Conqueror was owned at Ripley, Ohio, by Capt Moore, the commander, and we understand, was insured to the amount of *twenty-one thousand dollars*, in three different offices at Cincinnati. Her machinery was somewhat, though not very seriously injured. The boilers suffered no injury. No passengers were on board at the occurrence of the disaster, which took place between 1 and 2 o'clock.

MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Clay's darling policy of rendering paper money a legal tender between the government and the people, has met the fate in the Senate, which a proposition so unusually absurd, richly deserved. Although been fully discussed, separated and divided, it was peice by peice considered and rejected. The principal features of the resolution were, first, a recession of the Treasury order; secondly, an imperative obligation of Government to receive notes of all solvent Banks, in payment of the revenue; and thirdly, to disburse the same in payment of the public credit.

The first proposition, was amended on motion of Mr. Webster who proposed the following in lieu thereof:

"That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of Treasury to make, or continue in force, a general order which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the money or medium of payment, which debts or dues, accruing to the United States may be paid.

The second proposition, making it compulsory with government to receive Bank notes, was rejected by a vote of 28 to 19; the third, allowing them to be disbursed as the legal money of the government, was rejected by a vote of 44 to 1. Thus the single part or particle of Mr Clay's measure, remains to stain the annals of American Legislation. Mr Webster's proposition, though in effect repeals the Treasury order, does neither embrace the principles, nor contain the substance of the proposed by Mr. Clay. Under the amendment, the wise policy of requiring dues to be received in payment of public dues, and in the discharge of the debts of government, is in no wise restricted. The only restriction contained in the amendment, relates to the discrimination in the mode of transfer of the revenue. If it proves that when specie is paid for the public lands, it shall also be paid for custom duties, however can be the reference to the subject. The policy of the administration, will remain the practice of public officers upon point.

Webster's amendment was finally adopted by a vote of 31 to 10, and has since been passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 154 to 29

SPECIE CIRCULAR—This odious offspring of the "GREAT ENEMY OF THE CONSTITUTION," has at length been signally rebuked in the Senate of the United States, by an overwhelming majority. It was opposed only by the most frantic and rabid locofocos."—*Eagle of yesterday.*

The epithet of "*great enemy of the Constitution*," in the above resolution of mental impotence, is applied to *Andrew Jackson*, an individual who has been twice elected by the united voices of the American people, to the highest office known to the constitution, of which he is said to be "*great enemy.*" It is applied to a man, who in youth, and manhood, and under age, has made greater sacrifices in behalf of his country, and his constitutions, than any other man now living. It is applied to the man who bared his breast, and conquered, under the broad stripes and bright stars"—to a man, who, when his breast was bare, met and met with victory, and indignant at commander's arrest, would have cut him from the penalties of a civil court, made the memorable declaration intimidated Judge, that "the same that had defended his City against foreign foe, would protect him in the discharge of his official duties." It is such that is thus libelled and stigmatized as a "great enemy of the Constitution." And that too, by a *Whig*—the every action, thought, and word war with the fundamental principles that sacred instrument! And one, a spirit of sufficient dignity, of mock opt for the debasing habit, has practised to discard the vulgar use of libel-fithets.

again, "frantic and rabid locofocos."

Such men as Benton, Calhoun Clayton, "*frantic and rabid locofocos*" and ministers of grace defend us! would be thought of a democratic who dealt thus furiously, his envenomed shafts! What deep, and damning actions would he not call down upon were he to apply such epithets, or using like them, to the meanest unpeer of the that *dignified* and unapproachable clan of patricians, who have of the proud patrician's mantle, emblazoned thereon the heraldry of Hell!

is cannot sufficiently express the of indignation, with which such libels upon the best men of the will be met by an honest public. the weakness that could utter, and pt for the motives that could prompt he confess, are the only emotions ve occasioned in our bosom.

ragraph has recently been circulated Whig papers, charging the Hon. C. C. Clay of Alabama, with having used the profane language in the House of Representatives, first imputed to the Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky. This explanation was thought to be entirely satisfactory by the friends of the latter gentleman, but the public will see by the following letters, what a miserable libel and slander is involved in the explanation, while the guarded and equivocal character of the first letter, leaves room to suppose that there is more truth in the original allegation than has been generally admitted.

WASHINGTON, 10th March, 1838.

Dear Sir: I received your letter and thank you for the kind feelings towards me which it expresses. But I submit to your own reflection whether you think that I ought to engage in a vindication of myself against the calumnies of such a paper as the Globe. I cannot *descend* to such an office.

Yours, Respectfully,
(A Copy.) H. CLAY.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 26, 1838.

To—

Sir: Yours of the 24th instant, calling my attention to a libellous paragraph in the New York Commercial Advertiser of the day before, has been duly received.—You have my thanks for the friendly spirit evinced toward me by your letter. I have no hesitation in pronouncing the charge that I used the expression recited—"Go home G—d d—n you where you deserve to be" in the House of Representatives, after the disputed Mississippi election was decided against Messrs. Prentiss and Word, *not only false, but without the shadow of foundation.*

For a more full reply, however, I beg leave leave to refer you to the enclosed copy of a letter addressed by me to the Editor of that paper, which, I hope he will do me the justice to publish.

I am, Sir, &c, &c.
(A copy.) C. C. CLAY.

By inadvertence, we said last week that the amount of the collection which succeeded the address of Mr. Bascom before the Missionary Society of New York, was $700—it should have been $1700.

Capt. Wm. Cassidy, and H. D. Burgess Esq., are candidates for the Legislature in Fleming, both in favor of a convention.

COUNTERFEIT TICKETS.

We learn from the Cynthiana Visiter, that the tickets of A. Broadwell, of the denomination of *eighty-seven and a half cents*, have been counterfeited, and many of the spurious ones are now in circulation. They are somewhat larger than the genuine notes, and printed upon paper having a bluish tinge. The public should scrutinize all notes of that denomination.

KENTUCKY BANKS.

The people of this State are directing their attention to its Banks, from the general wish for a resumption of specie payments. Having entire confidence in their ability to sustain a resumption, and knowing that the interest of the public demands such a step, it is but reasonable to suppose that our course will be in short time comply with the public expectation. The opinion has been advanced by the Louisville Gazette, that the action of Kentucky will be dependent entirely upon that of Philadelphia, and that until Mr Biddle moves upon the subject, no steps will be taken in this State. To this, however, the Observer & Reporter of Lexington unequivocally demurs, and with which paper our own sentiments fully accord. We cannot for a moment believe, that after the advantageous resumptions in the East, and the general manifestations of a speedy return to a resumption throughout the country, those who have the control of the institutions in Kentucky, will become partics to the sinister designs of the Philadelphia *clique*. For Kentucky to delay, in a matter where it is obviously her interest to be foremost in acting, would be a humiliating acknowlegement of either subserviency to political views, or an inability of her banks to meet their responsibility. Neither of these motives can we impute to her, but jealous of her credit and her honor, we would wish to see her far above even the suspicion of such influences.

There is no obstacle in the way of a resumption. Our banks have been prudently preparing for the event, and may be supposed by this time to be in a condition to sustain it. The prospect of a general resumption grows better and better daily. Exchanges have improved in every direction—confidence is strengthening—and the severity of the times greatly relaxing. A movement by our banks would be the signal to prompt the whole west to a resumption. Our position is commanding, and should be made use of for the general good. The suspension was acquiesced in by the citizens of Kentucky, from the conviction of the necessity of the case; and in no State have the people been more contented under the calamity. They never lost confidence in their institutions. We are then prepared to take the lead in the West, for no other State could do it with more safety. As a matter of policy alone the step would be judicious.

MR. CLAY'S LOCOFOCOISM.

Mr. Clay, in his plan for a National Bank, lays it down as one of the important details, that "the names of every debtor to the bank, whether drawer, endorser, or surety, should be periodically exhibited, and at all times open to public inspection." When Senator Allen proposed to require a similar obligation of the Banks in the District, Mr Clay's friends evinced an utter detestation of the agrarian policy, which would expose the affairs of the privileged favorites of the banks to the observation of the vulgar multitude, and pronounced it horrible *locofocoism*! Not a word is said now by these sensitive politicians against the principle so inculcated by their great leader. What a democratic Senator was not allowed to apply to a partical case, Mr Clay may make a general rule, and adopt as a cardinal point in his refined creed of banking. We shall now hear no more, we trust, of *locofocoism*, and we advise our neighbor of the *Eagle* to discard this stereotyped phrase from his vocabulary of slang, lest it touch the conscience of the prince of locofocos, Mr Clay.

NEW YORK BANKS.

The Albany Argus contains a table exhibiting the comparative condition of the banks of New York State, on the first of May, from which it appears, that the diminution of loans and discounts for the month previous, was $887,474, the increase of specie $3,515,872, and the increase of circulation $1,908,884. The canal fund was decreased $519,315, individual deposites increased $1,073,583, State deposites increased $69,175, and United States deposites $94,982.

The twenty banks in the City of New York had on hand *six and a half millions* of specie, with a circulation of about *three millions.*

The plea of the federalists who have opposed the resumption of specie payments, was, that under present circumstances, such an event would be disastrous to the business and prosperity of the country.—In New York instead of such having been the effect, it is admitted on all hands, that an important change for the better, has been the result of the experiment. Business has improved, exchanges have improved, and the general aspect of affairs indicates solid prosperity. Such will be the result every where, when a general effort to return to sound currency, shall have been made.

Under the suspension the people are restless, sceptical, and suspicious. Confidence and quiet can never be restored, until Bank issues are made equivalent to the precious metals. A resumption must inevitably restore things to their proper condition. Let it go on then, and business will rapidly assume its wonted prosperity and ease.

LOAFING.—Harry Clay was *loafing* in New York on the 11th ult.

N. O. Commercial Herald.

Mr. Clay's visit to the City of New York is well understood, and may be called loafing or a grand scale. His object was to gull the people of that city into a nomination of him for the presidency, under the delusion of obtaining thereby the control of his fifty million monster. Like other loaf-[illegible] he will probably return home in his pocket, when straight forward honesty could not. His affected indifference for Mr. Biddle who he presumes is rather in bad order at present in New York, can be nothing more than mere slam—a bait with which to ensnare the New Yorkers. Mr. Clay has little affection either for Mr. Gallatin, or the state of New York, and sooner or later it will be demonstrated.

THE GULF STREAM—*A New Theory.*—An intelligent and interesting writer in the last number of the *Knickerbocker* Magazine, in a paper upon the tides of the ocean, advances an entirely new theory upon the subject of this remarkable phenomenon. The Gulf Stream is known to have its commencement in the Bay of Mexico, and following along the whole coast of North America, sweeps off in a circular manner across the Atlantic, and expends itself near the confines of Africa. The popular explanation of this extraordinary current, is an excessive accummulation of water in the bay of Mexico, produced by the trade winds, and which seeks an outlet in the direction thus pointed out. The temperature of the stream is known to be much higher, than any portion of the ocean. Upon this feature of the phenomenon, the writer above alluded to, predicates his opinion, which to us is original and singular. He supposes, that the unceasing warmth of the water, can only result from its contiguity to a deposite of unquenchable fires, situated in the Bay of Mexico, the substratum of which must cover a vast volcano. The effect of this is to give perpetual motion to the water, from a well established principle of physics, which seeks to establish an equilibrium in the elements. The current takes an easterly direction, because, from obvious causes, it can find an outlet in no other direction. The waters of the Atlantic are many degrees colder than those of the Caribbean Sea: hence the volume of heated water, originating in the Bay of Mexico, would naturally direct its course to the former. The earthquakes that are known to have been felt in the Mississippi country, are supposed to be conclusive proofs of the existence of these hidden fires, treasured up in the region of the Bay of Mexico.

The opinion of this writer, however plausable and ingenious, is not sufficiently conclusive to supercede the generally received theory upon this subject. Many intelligent and scientific minds have questioned the correctness of the common explanation of the phenomenon, but have acquiesced from an inability to substitute a better one. The new theory, in our judgment is deficient, from the absence of any apparent evidence of the locality of the volcano, which, if sufficient to heat and give impulse to so vast a volume of water, would manifest itself certainly in some sensible form.

We are indebted to the Vice President for a pamphlet copy of Mr. Wright's admirable report upon the subject of Mr. Clay's resolution.

N. L. FINNELL, Esq. late of the Lexington Observer & Reporter, is to be connected with the publication of the 'Whig Advocate,' shortly to be commenced in this City. Mr. Finnell's reputation in Kentucky, as a talented editor and a gentleman, is too familiar to the public, to render further remark necessary.

Mr RICHARD RUSSEL, late manager of the Camp Street Theatre, New Orleans, and for a long time a citizen of that place, died on the 19th ult.

Gen. DAVIS, the defeated administration candidate for Congress in Mississippi, when last heard from, says the Vicksburg Register, was figuring amongst the little girls at Holly Springs, at their May day celebration.

William Cobbett acquired a perfect knowled of the English grammer while a private soldier on the pay of sixpence per day.

The Louisville City Gazette says the *varioloid* is now quite prevalent in that City and neighborhood. Near Middletown in the same county, several cases of small pox had appeared.

Gov. Ritner has offered a reward of $500 for each of the persons concerned in burning Pennsylvania Hall, in the city of Philadelphia.

The convention of delegates from the South Carolina and Georgia banks, adopted a resolution to resume specie payments on or before the first of January next.

The town of Monrovia, near Tuscaloosa, Ala. was destroyed by fire about the 17th ultimo—every building in it, except a kitchen and hen-house, including the Church, Academy, Banking-house, and Postoffice, were all swept away by the devouring element.

The Virginia wheat crop is represented from present appearances, to be uncommonly fine, and promises to repay abundantly the labors of the husbandman.

The Banks of Detroit, Michigan, resumed specie payments on the 16th ult.

A new paper called the "Buckeye Democrat," has recently made its appearance at Ravena, Portage county, Ohio. It is printed in a superior style on an imperial sheet, and abounds with able editorials.—Legrand Byrington is editor.

Mr Adams offered a resolution in Congress, which was adopted, calling upon the President to inform that body, whether the appointment of a Texan minister from the Union, had been withdrawn.

Kentucky State Bonds, to the amount of *one and a quarter millions*, have been disposed of in New York at a premium of one per cent. A condition of the sale was, that they were ultimately to be introduced into the European market.

A boy fell from a skiff across the river on Friday last, and was drowned.

Cincinnatian

A long fall truly—did he fall *clear* across?

Horrible.—A Judge in Kentucky has decided that a dandy is a nuisance, and may be kicked into the gutter the same as any other puppy.—*Cincinnatian.*

Does it cause you to dread a visit to Kentucky, friend Elliot?

From N. Y. Etc. Post, May 30.

MONEY MARKET.—From the sales to-day it would appear that stocks have recovered from their depression since Saturday—We find no sales of specie to speak of, or Treasury notes of consequence. The latter are at a nominal premium of a 1-4. A couple of packets are expected in the course of the day, from London and Liverpool, which may bring tidings to affect the market more or less. They are telegraphed, but cannot reach the city in time for us to give any news.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.

Mexico—Schr. Eliza Ann, Floyd master, arrived yesterday from Matamoras, (within 20 miles of the city, having parted her hawser while in tow;) she left the block off Matamoras on the 15th inst. It is said by letters received by her she has on board from 70 to 100,000 dollars in specie, consigned to merchants in this city. The intelligence from the city of Mexico is not as late as that published some days past, received via Vera Cruz.—*Merch. Tram.*

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—We have received per the Leontine, a file of German news papers, and translated from the Bremen Gazette of the 5th of April last, an account of a most awful inundation in the cities of Bestin and Ofen, Hungary, occasioned by the overflowing of the waters of Danube. The occurrence took place about the middle of the month of March, and was attended with as great a destruction of life and property as any similar event known in history. In the city of Pesth, *two thousand two hundred and eighty-one* houses were entirely demolished, and eight hundred and twenty-seven, more or less injured; as far as was ascertained at the last dates, upwards of twelve hundred people were missing. The loss of property is estimated at about twenty millions of florins, or about ten millions of dollars. Great efforts were made to alleviate the distresses of the sufferers: the National Bank at Vienna had offered to aid the merchants with a loan of a million of dollars at an interest of 2 per cent. The private Bankers had also offered to lend them several millions at the lowest rate of interest. Baron Rothschild offered 600,000 florins at 4 per cent., redeemable at pleasure, which, however, was declined. Large donations were sent by the Imperial family, and other persons, from every part of Germany. The Baron Sina gave 40,000 florins; the Baron Rothschild 15,000; the city of Pesthing three cargoes of provisions, and Keiskemeth forty wagon loads of bread, meat, &c. The distress occasioned by this melancholy catastrophe is represented as very great, but the most prompt and generous are being made in all quarters to lessen it.

Baltimore Sun.

Plants in Bedrooms.—Persons who are fond of odoriferous plants and flowers, should never permit them to be placed in their bed-chamber, as many of them are so powerful as to overcome the senses entirely. Even plants that are not in flower, and have no scent, yet injure the air during the night and in the absence of the sun, by impregnating it with nitrogen and carbonic acid gas; although in the daylight they rather improve the atmosphere by yielding oxygen gas.

DIED—In this City, on Tuesday the 28th ult., after a protracted illness, Mr WILLIAM WHITE, a respectable and worthy citizen. He has left a wife and several small children to mourn their irreparable loss.

In Burlington, Wisconsin Territory, on the 5th ult., Mr. MORGAN EVANS, late of this city, aged 32 years. He had arrived there in May, but a week of his death, very ill of the disease which terminated his earthly career.

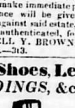
RATES OF EXCHANGE,
AT MAYSVILLE.

Specie	: :	3 per cent. pre.
State Bank of Alabama,	25	do dis.
Mississippi notes,	: 35	do do
Tennessee do	: 25	do do
New Orleans	: 10	do do
Ohio	: 1a2	do do
Illinois	: 1	do do
Indiana	: par	

Money Wanted.

ALL those indebted to the estate of William Reed, dec'd, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to come forward, without delay, and make immediate payment as no longer indulgence will be given—and those having claims against said estate, will present the same, duly authenticated, for adjustment.
LUDWELL Y. BROWNING, EXr
June 6, 1838.—3t3.

Boots, Shoes, Leather,
FINDINGS, &c. &c.



MINER & GRUTTENDEN,

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds and qualities. Likewise,

Calf-Skins;	Boot Trees & Crimps;
Linings and Bindings;	Spatrables,
Imported Shoe-thread,	Tips, Lasts,
warranted;	And all kinds of
	Findings.

Thankful to a liberal public for the favors we have heretofore received, we will endeavour to merit a continuance of the same, by constantly keeping a general assortment of the above articles, and endeavor to make it the pleasure and pleasure of those who favor us with their custom.

N. B. All kinds of work in our line made to order, as promptly as the circumstances of the case will permit. M & C

Maysville, June 7th, 1838—3-3m

☞ The 'Whig Advocate' will please copy the above 3m. M & C

Soda Fountain
IN FULL BLAST,
AT THE CONFECTIONARY OF F. FRANK,
On Sutton Street.

THE subscriber begs leave to remind the public, that his *Soda Fountain* is now in full blast, and will continue its refreshing exhalant one during the coming season. Those who may wish to regale themselves with this delightful refrigerant, are respectfully requested to call and sip at the fountain during its entirety.

May 17th, 1838—4m.

For Sale,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about ten years of age. Also—A NEGRO BOY, about 9 years old. Enquire at this office.
may 31, 1838.

Maysville and Cincinnati
PACKET.

THE STEAMER
SWIFTSURE,
G. MOLEN, MASTER,

Will continue to ply as a regular packet between Maysville and Cincinnati, touching at any point on the river for freight or passengers. The boat is in excellent repair, and governed by prudent and obliging officers, which together with her speed, safety and well known regularity in performing her trips, the proprietors hope to continue to receive a share of the public's patronage.

This boat will as usual leave Maysville on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and leave Cincinnati on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage having excellent accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, or to
J. B. M'ILVAIN, Agent.
Maysville, may 31, 1838—1m

Removal.

THE HAT STORE of the subscriber has been removed to the house adjoining the grocery of G. W. Dunbaugh, and a few doors below Mr. J. B. M'Ilvain's Warehouse, on

SUTTON STREET,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Where he will be happy to receive a continuance of public favor. His establishment will be supplied at all times, with a good assortment of well manufactured and fashionable

HATS,

which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the attention of the public. HATS of every description manufactured to order, at the shortest notice.
HENRY L. DAVIS.
April 26, 1838.

Notice.

IF COL. JAMES S. CHAMBERLAIN, formerly a citizen of the State of Mississippi, and for a few years past resident in and near Maysville, Ky. will call on his sons in Mississippi as soon as possible, or legally authorize them, or either of them, to convey titles to his lands in that State, particularly that section lying in the Choctaw purchase, it will be greatly to his advantage—though we prefer his coming here immediately.
H B HARRISON,
T J CHAMBERLAIN.
Claysville, Ky. May 9, 1838—3t

REMOVAL

☞ J. G. Kendrick's Lottery and Exchange Office is removed from the corner of Front and Sutton streets, to next door above the Post Office, Front Street.

Lottery Intelligence.

DRAWING OF THE
Kentucky State Lottery,
Extra Class No 9,
23-47-48-39-11-55-1-30-60-61-22-57
Sold combination 22-4-5-36-$250.
Drew May 30th, 1838.

Class A
54-12-52-35-3-9-24-48-17-28
Drew at Louisville, Ky. May 30, 1839.

All orders come safe, if addressed
J G KENDRICK,
Maysville, Ky

KENTUCKY STATE
LOTTERY,
CLASS B FOR 1838,

To be drawn in the City of Louisville, K. Saturday, June 9th, at 4 o'clock, P. M

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 prize of $20,000	61		150
1	10,000	63	100
1	5,000	63	80
1	3,000	126	60
1	2,224	126	50
1	2,000	126	40
50	1,000	126	25
50	400	2528	10
50	200	2934	5

Tickets 8 dollars, shares in proportion.

13 drawn numbers in each package of 25 tickets!

Kentucky State Lottery,
CLASS 28,

Will be drawn on Wednesday, June 13th,

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of 20,000 dollars, is			20,000
1	of 5,000 dollars		5,000
1	of 2,000 dollars		2,000
1	of 1,500 dollars		1,500
1	of 1,400 dollars		1,400
1	of 1,153 dollars		1,153
10	of 1,000 dollars		10,000
10	of 500 dollars		3,000
10	of 250 dollars		2,500
10	of 200 dollars		2,000
15	of 150 dollars		2,250
200	of 100 dollars		20,000
61	of 50 dollars		3,050
61	of 40 dollars		2,440
122	of 20 dollars		2,440
5307	of 10 dollars		53,070
25620	of 5 dollars		128,108

Tickets $5—shares in proportion.

$35,294 100 DOL'S.

The holder of the capital will receive
30,000 NET!
40 prizes of $2,000.

Kentucky State Lottery,
CLASS 67,

Will be drawn on Saturday, June 16th.

SCHEME.

1 prize of 35,295		69	150
1	10,000	63	130
1	5,000	63	100
1	4,000	63	90
1	3,500	63	65
1	3,232	126	50
1	3,000	126	50
40	2,000	3753	40
50	200	23496	25
50	100	23496	10

Tickets 10 dollars—Halves 5, for sale by
KENDRICK.

Kentucky State Lottery,
CLASS 40,

To be drawn on Wednesday, June 20th,

CAPITALS:

1	prize of	10,000	dollars
1	prize of	10,000	do
1	prize of	2,000	do
1	prizes of	1,250	do
1	prizes of	1,100	do
10	prizes of	1,000	do
10	prizes of	250	do

Tickets $5—halves 2 50, for sale by
J G KENDRICK.

25 Prizes of 10,000 dollars!
30,000 Dollars!
—*Kentucky State Lottery*—
CLASS 41,

Will be drawn on Saturday, June 23

GRAND SCHEME:

1 prize of 30,000		59	200
1	10,000	88	150
1	7,000	63	100
1	5,000	63	80
1	4,000	63	70
1	3,000	63	60
1	2,165	126	50
25	1,000	126	40
50	500	3651	20
		24496	10

Tickets Ten Dollars, Halves Five.

Kentucky State Lottery,
CLASS 42.

To be drawn on Wednesday, June 27.

CAPITALS:

$20,000----5,000!!

1 prize of 3,000		1 prize of 1,858	
1	2,030	25	1,000

Tickets $5, shares in proportion, for sale by
J. G. KENDRICK.

Kentucky State Lottery,
CLASS 43.

To be drawn on Saturday, June 30th.

SCHEME.

1	of $25,000	20	of 225
1	of 10,000	25	of 200
1	of 5,000	30	of 150
1	of 2,000	180	of 100
1	of 1,750	100	of 75
1	of 1,500	106	of 50
10	of 1,000	3922	of 20
15	of 500	17934	of 10

Tickets Ten Dollars—Halves Five, for sale by
J. G. KENDRICK.

GUY'S
Domestic Medicine,
OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

SHEWING the diseases of Men, Women and Children, and expressly intended for the benefit of FAMILIES. Containing also a description of the Medical Roots and Herbs and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. For sale at E. Cox's Book store, Front Street Maysville.
May 31, 1838—2t

Proposals

FOR carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of August next, to the 31st day of December, 1839, on the following post route in OHIO, will be received at this Department until the 10th day of July next, to be decided on the day following:

No 1595, from Zanesville by Putman, Fultonham, Somerset, Rushville, Lancaster, Fairfield, Kingston, Chillicothe, Bourneville, Bainbridge, Winchester, Sardinia, Locust Grove, Dunbarton, West Union, and Aberdeen, to Maysville, Ky. 146 miles and back daily in two horse wagons.

Leave Zanesville daily after the arrival of the Wheeling mail, say at 7 a m—arrive at Maysville same day by 50 hours by 3 a m.

Leave Maysville daily after the arrival of the Lexington mail, say at 2 p m—arrive at Zanesville second day by 50 hours.

☞ Proposals for carrying the above mail in four horse post coaches will also be considered.

NOTES.

1. The route, the sum, the mode of service, and the number of trips the bidder, should be distinctly stated in each bid.

2. No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following manner, viz:

"We the undersigned are guarantee that if his bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of October next, with good and sufficient securities, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ——, 1838"

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

3. The Postmaster General is prohibited, by law, from making contracts for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any arrangement, or shall have given or promised to give and perform, any consideration for the same, or to do, any thing whatever to induce any other not to bid for a mail contract.

4. The proposals should be sent to the Department, sealed, endorsed "Proposals for route No——," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

AMOS KENDALL
Post Office Department,
May 17, 1838. 2—

Sale of Lots
IN THE TOWN OF BROOKSVILLE

WILL be offered at Public Auction on the 20th day of JUNE next, at the County seat of Bracken, [entitled Brookesville, Ky. Wood's Cross Roads,] a number of LOTS. These wishing to purchase would do well to attend, as the place presents inducements for the Merchant or Mechanic.

Terms made known on the day of sale, and due attendance by us.

HENRY STONE,
JOHN HAMILTON, Sr.,
JA. THOMSON,
may 31, 1838.

FOX SPRINGS.

THE subscriber, who has the management of these CELEBRATED WATERS, deems it only necessary to say, that his best exertions will be in requisition to render his company agreeable & healthy.
W. E. GAYLE.
Lewis county, May 31, 1838.

Samuel Dyke,
Alias "DADDY DYKE."

WE thought, until the appearance of the notices below, that there was but one such one who had just cause for banning the above fellow with an especial thunder. Under this impression, a few weeks ago we wrote, that unless he paid within a stated time, a certain debt or account, we would publish him as a *swindler* and a *scoundrel*. We published the time, the hope that the apprehension of exposure would induce him to "decamp!" but the result shows that he has a little sense of shame as he has of honesty. He has neither paid the money nor answered our letter, for which we add our testimony to that of the paper below, to show that he is a consummate villian.

The letter mentioned in the Wheeling Times, as having been written by him to the Editor, is not the only one of the kind he has been guilty of perpetrating. He wrote a similar one to Chillicothe, Ohio, and his death was noticed in one of the papers of that place. A letter of inquiry from there was received by the Postmaster of Maysville, and hundred over to Dyke to be answered. He never answered it! It was all a trick to evade the dues, we suppose, of some of the publishers of that place.

He left this place indebted to his landlord and several others, not one of which claims have ever been satisfied.—*Ed. Monitor.*

Maysville, June 1, 1838.

From the Lexington Observer & Reporter.

A Swindler!

Public attention is directed to a man commonly called "OLD DYKE," and known, by that appellation, late of the firm of Ingersoll & Dyke, who had the management of the Theatre in this city, and of which firm he was indebted to the Observer & Reporter Office $50 dollars. Ingersoll is acquitted and absolved from all participation of the fraud, in the financial arrangements of the concern he managed entirely and solely by Dyke—We understand that Dyke has not the face to say that Dyke has secreted and made away with the money, and would have been appropriated otherwise. He has of late been occasionally seen, swindled and defrauded out of their earnings, some of the poor fellows, who have been so unfortunate as to place themselves within the power of his villiany. We are informed that he has gone to Cincinnati, Ky. and taken lodgings at a tavern kept by a widow lady in that place, who no doubt will be well paid with *fair promises*, for the accommodation. His high-minded swindling has not been confined to us alone, but other persons in this City can tell the same story which we have told.

This is to forewarn all persons, that the aforesaid "Dyke," or "Old Dyke," or "Daddy Dyke," is a consummate swindler, and we make this publication to render him notorious and put a stop to further impositions, if possible.

FINNELL & ZIMMERMAN.

N. B. In order to corroborate all we have stated above, and show that Dyke's villiany has been spread from place to place, an extract from the editorial columns of the Wheeling Virginia Times, printed at Wheeling, dated May 12, which has just come to hand.

"Mr Dyke, the celebrated Dyke, 'Daddy Dyke,' the player man, was here last week, and by smooth words contrived to get himself into our good graces, and we, like all the other suckers, bout town. A week after he left, we received a letter signed William Smith, stating that Mr Dyke was indebted to the writer, two days board. We looked at "a bit of writing" in our possession, penned by the said Dyke, and found the handwriting to be much alike as two brothers could look, 'and, therefore did not publish the death or pen on ebony. A few days after we saw a gentleman from Zanesville, who told us that two days subsequent to the date of the letter, he saw the ghost of Mr Dyke making some very comic capers for a ghost, on the Maysville stage. Thinking that the ghost might be "more in funds" than the living man had been, we sent the note for pay to Cincinnati. It was used, the ghost took the board, and we were cheated out of the money. The last we heard of this ghost, he was taking a pleasure jaunt into Kentucky, with his lady, and held out a wager of sixty to thirty like a notorious barn man. If his creditors would hold a coroner's inquest over him, and go into a post mortem examination with a rowbolt, it might do him some good."

GOOD INTENT STAGE LINE.

DAILY

From Maysville to Louisville.

THE Proprietors of the OPPOSITION GOOD INTENT LINE OF POST COACHES, running from Louisville to Frankfort, connecting with the Rail Road to Lexington, beg leave to inform the travelling community, that have extended their Stage Coaches from Lexington to Maysville, running through daily.

The Opposition Good Intent Line leaves Maysville every evening at TWO o'clock arriving at Lexington next morning at TEN o'clock A. M., giving passengers one night rest at Lexington, and connecting with the 6 o'clock Cars next morning—arrive at Frankfort at 9 o'clock A. M., there connecting with the same line of stages, and arrive at Louisville at 5 o'clock P M

This company is supplied with substantial TROY & LANCASTER COACHES, Excellent teams, and careful, sober drivers—all ardent liquors are strictly forbidden, and passengers will confer a favor on the proprietors of this Line, by reporting to the Agent at Louisville or Maysville, the names of any drivers who may attempt to race. All baggage or parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

McNAIR & WEAVER, Proprietors.
PETER SKEAN, Agent.

☞FOR SEATS, apply to the agent, who may always be found at the Office of the Mount Sterling Office, one door below the Washington Hotel on Front Street, or at the Hotel.

Maysville, December 21, 1837-y

Washington Hotel.

RE-OPENED,

Corner of Sutton and Front Streets.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE undersigned most respectfully informs the public, that he has re-opened the well known establishment in the City of Maysville, and from its commodious arrangement and convenient position, he hopes to receive that patronage which his best exertions shall merit. His house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal landing for steamboats, and adjoining the stage offices. The interior of the establishment has been entirely refitted, and all the furniture and provisions are new.

With the vigilant attention of an experienced bar keeper, faithful servants, and all the delicacies which our fruitful country will supply, every effort will be made for the comfort of his travelling guests, and the accommodation of his boarders.

ROB'T. L. NELSON.

January 11, 1838

EAGLE TAVERN

Corner of Front and Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

MRS. JUDITH GODDARD,

(LATE OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL,)

HAVING been compelled to give up the house she has so long occupied, takes the pleasure in informing her friends and the travelling public, that she has succeeded in getting that old established house, known as the

Eagle Tavern,

(Formerly in the occupancy of John T. Lang horne and more recently kept by John Dudley) where she will at all times be pleased to wait on her old friends and others who may favor her with their custom. In taking leave of the stand she has so long occupied she will be doing injustice to her own feelings, were she not to return her grateful acknowledgements to those who have so liberally patronized her the last four years, and in asking a continuance of the favors which has been invariably extended to her, she pledges herself that no exertion shall be wanting on her part to merit the management of the present establishment, she *makes no promises*, but relies to the past, ventures to assure all who may favor her with a call, that no pains or expense shall be spared to render their stay at once comfortable and agreeable. Her Table will as usual present every delicacy the market affords, and her Bar will be supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Oct 25, 1837

HOUSE OF

Entertainment,

DAVID BASSETT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to occupy the house on the road, nearly opposite his old stand, in Maysliek, where he will be happy to accommodate the public, in the best style. He assures all who have heretofore favored him with their custom, that he has not relaxed in his exertion to give general satisfaction, and therefore expects at least his usual share of public patronage. With travellers, good performances, are always much better received than good words and he solicits a trial of which he feels is most promptly.

The Good Intent Line of Mail Stages stops daily at his house, and an office is kept there for the reception of passengers.

Maysliek, Jan 11, 1838.

OUR HOUSE.

FREDERIC FRANK

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to his establishment, and begs leave to remind his friends that he still continues to supply all the dainties of the season at his old stand on Sutton Street. Under the management of Mr J. D. JOHNSON, he hopes to render "our house" an acceptable resort for those who may wish to regale themselves with such luxuries as he will be able to afford. He has made arrangements by which he will regularly be supplied with *Fresh Oysters, Fowls, Fish, &c.*, which will be served up in the best style, and on short notice. Also, a constant supply of BARDEINES kept on hand. He invites his friends to call.

Nov 14, 1837-z6m

CONFECTIONARY

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to manufacture all kinds of Confectionary, which will be sold at wholesale or retail, upon moderate terms, at his old stand on Sutton Street. He has also just received a large supply of new *TOYS*, of every variety, which will be offered on reasonable terms F. FRANK.

FREDERICK FRANK will be happy to furnish private families, or managers of Balls, Parties, &c. &c. with Confectionaries, Fruits, etc., during the present winter. A full supply of such articles will enable him to give perfect satisfaction. Nov 11, 1837.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership between D. Crocrah and J. Wheeler, was dissolved on the 31 day of February, 1838.

D. CROCRAH,
J. WHEELER.

By mutual consent the business and all debts pertaining to the firm, will be conducted and cancelled by J. Wheeler. Those knowing themselves to have notes and accounts due, will confer a favor on their humble servants by coming forward and making immediate payment to me, as longer indulgence cannot be shown.

JOHN WHEELER.

Near Shannon, Mason county Feb 8, 1838.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE LEXINGTON

Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,

Capital 300,000 Dollars,

BY THEIR AGENT,

Charles B. Ryan,

CONTINUE to take risque of all kinds of against FIRE or WATER Dangers, and on land and Mississippi, and on any kind of property, at as low rate of premium as any office in the West. Owners of Flatboats would find it to their advantage to call. Office on Main Cross street, west side, a few doors from Front.

Maysville, February 8, 1838-tf

NEW WHOLESALE TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

Nathan Davis,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in the three story brick building lately occupied by Messrs. Cutting and Jackson, as a wholesale Grocery and Liquor Store, on Sutton Street, opposite the Eagle Book Store and Printing Office, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a very large and general assortment of TIN and SHEET IRON WARE, of every description, which he offers to the public on as favorable terms as it can be bought in this or any other market in the West. He will also keep on hand Tinned Sheet Iron of every description in the Tinning Business, such as

House Heads, Guttering, Conducting, Pipe, and Valley Tin.

HE ALSO CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

STOVE WARE,

and has on hand 8,000 gallons, and intends keeping a large assortment on hand, next door above Mr Fin Wood's.

Dealers in the above articles will find it to their advantage to give him a call. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Maysville, May 5, 1836—50-ly.

COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOHN C. REED

Respectfully informs his friends & the public, that he continues to manufacture at his old stand, on corner of Main Cross and 2d Streets, a short distance below the Market House, towards the river, all the various articles in his line of business, and where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment

of Ware of the best quality,

which he will positively sell at the

LOWEST PRICES,

and on terms as accommodating as they can be bought in the city, or elsewhere, without any exception.

Having and well tried experience in business together with a number of experienced hands to employ, will enable him to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and he pledges himself that his work shall not be excelled in quality of the work, durability, or cheapness. Merchants and all others wishing to purchase, are invited to call and see for themselves.

Cooking, Coal and Wood

STOVES,

AND COMMON GRATES,

of all sizes, are constantly kept on hand for sale. Maysville, Sept 6, 1836.

PROSPECTUS.

New series of the

LITTLE OMNIBUS,

FURNISHING BOOKS MATTER

AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE!!!

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS has now been in existance twelve months, and has enjoyed during that period a very extensive share of patronage. It has issued *Twenty-four Volumes and a half*, reprints of London books which cost there over *fifty seven dollars!! in addition* to a number of valuable articles, and thousands of new books, tales, domestic and foreign news.

The proprietor, not intending to devote his time and attention to the publication of works, has disposed of his interest in the Omnibus to the present Publisher, who will make no further change in its general character, continuing it from another office, and changing its name from "Waldie's" to "Little" Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday morning, printed on excellent paper of large size.

IT WILL CONTAIN.

1. Books, the newest and best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travelers Memoirs, &c., and *only chargable with newspaper postage.*

2. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, Notices of Books, and information from the world of letters of every description.

3. The news of the week, foreign and domestic.

The price will be *Two Dollars* per annum to clubs of five individuals, and *Two and two* individuals *Two Dollars and a half*, or five dollars for the two. Single mail subscribers, *three dollars*. Mail remittances to be post paid.

As the arrangement for this undertaking are completed, the proprietor asks from a generous public that consideration to which a difficult a scheme of circulating knowledge and amusement is entitled.

The first number of the *New Series* commenced on the first of January, 1838, from which period or from any future date new subscribers may commence.

Postmasters and Agents for periodicals throughout the Union and Canada are requested to act as agents for the Omnibus, and communicate with the proprietor.

Address post paid,

WILLIAM BROWN,
No. 50 North Fourth St., Philadelphia.

January 1, 1838.

TATNALL,

BY SIR WILLIAM,

WILL stand the present season at Maysliek, at the stable of Five Dollars the season, or Eight dollars to insure a foal. In all cases where insurance are made and mares traded off before they are known to be with foal, the insurance money will be required The season which has now commenced will end the 1st of July. Every possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but I will not be responsible should any happen.

WM. S. ALLEN.

Maysliek, Ky March 15, 1838

The Fine Blooded Horse SINGLETON,

A COLT of the celebrated Eclipse of New York, reached my residence a few weeks since, and will stand the ensuing season in Bourbon, Scott, Fayette, Jessamine, Woodford, Franklin, Shelby, Bourbon, and the villages in this county, in the following manner, viz:

He will be exhibited at Washington, Sharpsburg, and the villages in this county, in due time. Those wishing to breed from so fine a horse, will find it to their interest to see him before they make engagements—as I have no hesitancy in saying, that in point of blood, fine appearance and performance on the turf, he is superior to any horse we have ever bred from, north of Licking river, and inferior to none in the State. For pedigree and performance, see bills in Due time.

DANIEL MORGAN

March 8, 1838 3t.

Notice.

ALL those who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, on account or otherwise, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle up, as money is now greatly needed.

May 10, 1838] FREDERICK FRANK.

NOTICE.

A FEW likely young NEGROES for sale. Enquire at this office.

May 17, 1838—tf

MAHANS SYSTEM OF Garment Cutting.

TO TAILORS.

Francis Mahan presents for the approbation of the community of Tailors, the results of his experience of many years as a Tailor and Fashioner, and calls attention to his system, called *Mahan's Improvement and application of Ward's Protractor System of Garment Cutting.*

Of the utility of this system, he said; its utility as a Mathematical Instrument has been known for ages, and for Drafting in general, its usefulness is acknowledged by all who have used or given themselves the trouble to enquire impartially into the principles of its operations.

Though the *instrument* itself remains the same as when originally applied to the cutting of garments, still it must have been evident long since to every practical tailor (who has used it) that very much was left for improvement in the application of *this simple and efficacious agent*, in the art of combining fashion with fit and elegance. After many years of active experience and unremitting exertions to proximate as near perfection as possible in practice, and the theoretical knowledge of his business, F. M. confidently announces that he has accomplished the much wished-for improvement, and tenders to the trade a system of cutting which is not perfect, at least approaches nearer to the attainment of that object than any other before the public.

To an unbiassed investigation of the principles of his system and improvements, he most respectfully invites the attention of Tailors visiting the city, when he trusts that but little explanation on his part will be requisite to satisfy the most incredulous of the decided superiority of this over any other rule now in use.

TERMS, &c.

Instructions in the art of Garment cutting, by the publisher, or through an agent, will be imparted, and the subscriber will furnish each pupil with a full set, including Scales, Protractor, Drafts, with instructions for journeymen in making up, &c &c. at ten dollars for the first, and five dollars per annum on all subsequent years, (payable in advance.) For persons already acquainted with the Protractor System, will be supplied with the work at five dollars per annum (in advance) from the commencement of their subscription.

Persons living at a distance, and wishing to become subscribers to this work, can do so by inclosing the amount in a letter, (post paid), and addressed to the publisher, No. 215 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; immediately on the receipt of which, a set of the work, including Scales, Protractor, Drafts, &c., will be forwarded to his address, and a receipt sent him for the amount. Subscribers will please enclose the amount in presence of the Post Master, and take his certificate for the same, and we will run the risk of a safe arrival. Subscribers will please be exact in directing us what Post Office they wish their work sent to; also the name of the County and State in which the Post Office is situated, and thereby prevent their work from being miscarried. We would remark that all letters addressed to us must be post paid, as the amount to each individual will be but trifling—but when taken collectively, amounts to a heavy sum.

The Case Ruler, (an invention of F. Mahan's,) though it may be dispensed with, is yet a very important appendage, inasmuch as it materially facilitates despatch. Price $1,50

A superior kind of Protractor, made of Holly, with metallic braces; also Scales of Holly with metallic edges, which are neat and beautifully varnished, always on hand.

The author also publishes, each Spring and Fall, a large Picture Plate, containing about twelve figures, engraved and colored by the best artists, in the best possible manner; the third number will be issued this Fall, in a style superior to those previously published. The price will be given for Tallow, Potash, Black Salts, or Grease, by

G. MONTAGUE.

Maysville, March 15, 1838.

Fresh Groceries, &c.

We are now receiving a general assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

AND OTHER MERCHANDISE—Viz:

50 Hhds. prime New Orleans Sugar;
25 bbls. Loaf do do
3 tierces double refined do do
3 do clarified New Orleans do No 1
200 bags Rio, Havana and Java Coffee;
10 bbls sugar-house & plantation Molasses;
5 tierces Rice;
50 boxes MR Raisins;
30 do assorted do do
32 bags Pepper and Pimento;
12 boxes Sperm Candles, best article;
1 cask do Oil,
10 half chests Gunpowder Tea;
40 catty do do 13 lbs each;
20 do do 6 lbs each;
6 cases canister do
2 serons S F Indigo;
10 bbls Rosin;
20 dozen painted Buckets;
40 nests do Tubs and Keelers;
5 dozen Cane Seat Chairs;
1000 lbs Soft Shell Almonds;
81 bbls No 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel;
50 half bbls No 3 do;
100 quarter bbls No 1 and 2 do
100,000 Timborne's best common Segars;
30 bbls Brown Windsor Soap, (2 years old)
10 do Dried Peaches;
500 lbs ground Ginger;
50 mats Cassia;
5 bbls Alum;
1 cask Saleratus;
2 do Salt Petre,
1 do Epsom Salts;
75 reams Wrapping and Wrapping Paper;
An assortment of Cut and Plain Glass Tumblers, Decanters, &c.—All of which we will sell on the most accommodating terms.

Also,

25 baskets Champaigne Wine,
10 half pipes Brandy;
10 bbls Gin;
10 half bbls Sweet Wine;

Which we will sell very low, as we are desirous to leave off the Brandy and Wine trade.

ARTUS & METCALFE.

Maysville, April 5, 1838

FACTORS

TALLIAFERRO & PICKETT,

HAVE associated themselves in the profession of *Physic, Surgery, &c.*, and offer their united attention to all cases in which they may be consulted, either in the town or vicinity.

Office on Front Street, a few doors above Dudley's Hotel. [Maysville, June 15.

BROKERS OFFICE.

GEORGE HERBST, Broker and Dealer in Exchanges, Sutton Street, Maysville, Ky. will buy and sell notes on specie paying Banks—negotiate loans, and purchase negotiable paper.

Feb. 24, 1836.

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.

MANUFACTURER OF

LOOKING-GLASSES,

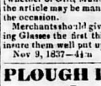
NO. 27 N. Fifth street, Philadelphia, back of Merchant's Hotel—the only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business. Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and *their Glasses warranted from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.*

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they desire, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well and up.

Nov 9, 1837—4t-n

PLOUGH FACTORY.



WE are now manufacturing Joseph Dudley's very superior Wrought Iron and Steel PARENT PLOUGH, of all sizes, to suit the farmer of this country. They can be had at January & Huston's, J D M'Ilvain's, or at the factory near the lower end of Second street. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

J. DUDLEY & Co.

Maysville, Feb 1, 1838-tf

Apprentice Wanted.

A LAD from 14 to 15 years of age, will be taken to learn the Cabinet Cherry business, if application be made immediately at Frederick Frank's. None need apply unless well recommended. J. D JOHNSON.

Maysville, Feb. 1st, 1838—tf

Important Caution!!

Dr. Brandreth's

Vegetable Universal Pills.

HAVING gained great popularity by the cures they have performed upon thousands of helpless persons, whom they have restored to health, some unprincipled individuals, finding there is a great call for them, in consequence, have had the baseness to counterfeit the wrapper, so as to deceive the public, by all, that *Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* can never be obtained GENUINE of any other Druggist, Apothecary or Doctor, for they are never allowed to sell them under any circumstances whatever; therefore, all sold by them are COUNTERFEITS. And *furthermore*, every authorised agent in Kentucky, Tennessee, Southern part of Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Arkansas, &c. has a CERTIFICATE of *Agency*, signed by

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
S. TOUSEY, G. B. A.

If the Certificate of Agency cannot be shown, DO NOT PURCHASE.

☞Sold by *THO'S NOLIN* Market St., who is the only authorised Agent for Maysville. S. TOUSEY, Fourth, one door from Adams St., Louisville, Dr Brandreth's General Agent for Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, &c.

September 1, 1837—tf.

G. W. DUNBAUGH,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Maysville and vicinity, that he has opened in the house lately occupied by Stickney & Co. on Sutton street, and immediately opposite Mrs Goddard's Hotel,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Family Groceries,

ALSO,

Drugs and Liquors

Of the best quality, which they are prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as any house in the city. Purchasers would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Maysville, August 23, 1837-3m.

CARPENTER & CO.

Commission Merchants,

NEW ORLEANS,

ARE prepared to render to the Planting interest every assistance in their power, and make liberal advances on all consignments made to them. July 28, 1836-6m.

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that in connexion with his Candle Factory, he has commenced the manufacture of SOAP. He is aware that the prospects of success depends mainly on his attention to business, and will therefore spare no pains or expense to render persons who may favor him with their trade, never with a call, at the old establishment at the corner of Limestone and Front Streets.

☞The highest price will be given for Tallow, Potash, Black Salts, or Grease, by

G. MONTAGUE.

Maysville, March 15, 1838.

Fresh Groceries, &c.

We are now receiving a general assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

AND OTHER MERCHANDISE—Viz:

50 Hhds. prime New Orleans Sugar;
25 bbls. Loaf do do
3 tierces double refined do do
3 do clarified New Orleans do No 1
200 bags Rio, Havana and Java Coffee;
10 bbls sugar-house & plantation Molasses;
5 tierces Rice;
50 boxes MR Raisins;
30 do assorted do do
32 bags Pepper and Pimento;
12 boxes Sperm Candles, best article;
1 cask do Oil,
10 half chests Gunpowder Tea;
40 catty do do 13 lbs each;
20 do do 6 lbs each;
6 cases canister do
2 serons S F Indigo;
10 bbls Rosin;
20 dozen painted Buckets;
40 nests do Tubs and Keelers;
5 dozen Cane Seat Chairs;
1000 lbs Soft Shell Almonds;
81 bbls No 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel;
50 half bbls No 3 do;
100 quarter bbls No 1 and 2 do
100,000 Timborne's best common Segars;
30 bbls Brown Windsor Soap, (2 years old)
10 do Dried Peaches;
500 lbs ground Ginger;
50 mats Cassia;
5 bbls Alum;
1 cask Saleratus;
2 do Salt Petre,
1 do Epsom Salts;
75 reams Wrapping and Wrapping Paper;
An assortment of Cut and Plain Glass Tumblers, Decanters, &c.—All of which we will sell on the most accommodating terms.

Also,

25 baskets Champaigne Wine,
10 half pipes Brandy;
10 bbls Gin;
10 half bbls Sweet Wine;

Which we will sell very low, as we are desirous to leave off the Brandy and Wine trade.

ARTUS & METCALFE.

Maysville, April 5, 1838

Doctor Shackleford,

CONTINUES the practice of Medicine, with his office in the various departments of his profession, to the inhabitants of Maysville and the adjoining country.

Office on Second street, below Market Street, and next door to his residence.

Maysville, January 11, 1838.

To the Public:

THE subscriber would put the public on their guard against a scoundrel—an Irishman—named William Thompson. The facts are as follows. On Thursday the 25th of May, 1837, on the turnpike road between Ripley and Russelville, in Brown county, Ohio, the subscriber, who was at work on his farm, being sick, was unadvisedly entrusted to the care of said Thompson, to the keeping a sum of money, between twenty and thirty dollars, the exact amount not recollected.) also a due bill on Joseph Rushforth & Andrew Fulton for Seventy-eight Dollars and fifty cts. On the 13th of May the said Thompson absconded without returning to the subscriber either the notes or money. The said Thompson is a slim, sunn man, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark complected, and slim visaged—he had on when he left a jean's dress coat. The subscriber will give Ten Dollars reward for the apprehension of said Swindler.

PATRICK McGOVENS.

May 29th, 1838.

BLANKS

Of various descriptions,

Will be kept constantly on hand for sale, at this office.

To the Afflicted.

PURIFYING MEDICINE

AND HEALING SYRUP

THE above medicine, originally prepared by my brother, Western Thomas Wilson of Philadelphia, having effected the most extraordinary cures, and he having communicated to me a knowledge of its preparation and administration, it is now offered in this city, to those who are afflicted with the same diseases, with the assurance that if used according to the directions, it will never disappoint the patient.

I have in my possession, a great number of handbills and pamphlets, containing certificates of cures of the most desperate kind, of human system is afflicted with; and to the testimony of which, I can give references to gentlemen of the highest respectability to some of the extraordinary cures as were ever made, in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

During a short residence in Cincinnati, I effected several remarkable cures.

The medicines are warranted to be wholly vegetable, although they are composed of a number of different articles. They are warranted safe, whether given to the infant or adult. I will also return the money in a few days in cases, if they say they have received no benefit from the use of one bottle.

The medicines are particularly recommended for the Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Pain in the Breast, Scrofula, White Swelling, King's Evil, &c. &c.

☞For sale at the store of SIMON NELSON, opposite the market, Market St.

HUGH WILSON,
Residence—Elm-street, west side, near Ninth-street, CINCINNATI.

☞Orders from the country punctually attended to.

PRICES:

Purifying Medicine,	$1 50 per bottle,
Healing Syrup,	1 00 do

RECENT AND VOLUNTARY CERTIFICATES:

Cincinnati, December 7, 1836.

Dr H. Wilson,

Dear Sir—As it is a duty I owe to the affliction I feel accordingly glad that I have it in my power to give this certificate of the cure of my daughter Mary Jane, who had been afflicted for two years with a disease which terminates in the death of hundreds of the female sex; and the greatest part of the time she was in a state of mind, that rendered her life from one day to another—but now, I am happy to say, that she is in almost perfect health, and is learning a trade. I feel the more the debt of gratitude is justly due to you for your kindness and attention to my daughter, in furnishing her with the medicine, knowing that it my duty strongly to recommend it to those unfortunate females who are distressingly afflicted with the same complaint—as for I am very certain they cannot find any medicine more useful in that disease.

LAVENIA HATCHER.

Cincinnati, December 12, 1836.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Dyspepsia and symptoms of the Liver Complaint, for twelve years past; and altho' I applied to several Physicians of Cincinnati and elsewhere, I did not succeed in a great name for medical skill, I still continued to grow worse until my system was reduced to a mere skeleton, and my spirits so much prostrated, that in going up a small hill, I had to take hold of the fence or railing of some house and draw myself up. My bowels were perfectly constipated, my eyes appeared as though coals of fire were in them. In this situation I continued between twelve and four years, when I went to the East. On my return, I was much better for a short time, but to my surprise, I soon became nearly as bad as ever; and in the midst of this affliction, when my last hope had forsaken me, I heard of Dr Wilson's Purifying Medicine, and after several persons had told me that I should a bottle of the above medicine, and before I had taken half of it, I began to get better—I continued on according to its directions—until I become quite well, and am now enjoying as good health as can reasonably be expected from a man of my years. Having received such a valuable benefit from the Medicine myself, I feel bound to recommend it to all my fellow-sufferers. C. LEB WILLIAMS.

Letter from Dr. Beal.

Shelbyville, La. 19th December, 1836.

Sir: The 3d of October last, I procured of purchase, an entire bottle of your Purifying Syrup, in order to try its virtues in, or for, a Breast [consumptive] Complaint. I found it received me very much relieved; and I now I firmly believe had I had a few more bottles to have continued its use, it would have finally perfected me. I have no doubt but if I persist in it, that I wish to give it a fair trial, and therefore wish you to send me, by the bearer hereof, six bottles more.

Respectfully, &c. E. J. BEAL.

A. H EARNEY, Esq. Cincinnati.

AGENTS.

Dr Shane, corner of Race & 5th st. Cincinnati;
Dr J. W Kennedy, Mount Pleasant, Ohio;
J J Salvage, merchant, Third st. Louisville;
Mr Sanks, druggist, near the Market, do
Mr Wilson, druggist, Market st. do
John G Cross, Madison, Indiana;
Mr Dobins, merchant, Gallipolis, Ohio;
Mr Smith, merchant, Ripley, do
Evill and Vail, Wilmington, Indiana;
Leonard and Coyle, Frankfort, Ky.
Mr Gibson F Kenlicin, near the new Market, St Louis, Mo;
SIMON NELSON, Market st. Maysville, Ky

January 18, 1838-1y.

CANDLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Maysville and the adjacent country, for the liberal encouragement to his establishment since his commencement in the business, and begs leave to inform them that he will continue to have on hand, a sufficient supply of

Moulded and Dipped

CANDLES,

Of such a quality as will challenge competition from any other source.

He has also commenced the manufacture of

RUSHLIGHTS.

He hopes the dealers in the above mentioned articles, will call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

G. MONTAGUE.

Nov 2, 1837.

Just Received,

A few boxes of CORDIAL, assorted kinds, of a superior quality—for sale by

Jan 18] F. FRANK.

A QUARTER Doz pots West India Preserved GINGER, just received, for sale low, by

Jan 18] F. FRANK.

HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Maysville and vicinity, that he will, on the 1st of April, resume the business of PAINTING, in all its various branches, in this city, and will do work as cheap, and much better as he may be favored with. He will also undertake

Steam Boat Painting,

Which he pledges himself to execute in the best and neatest style, and upon the most reasonable terms. His experience in the business, with a disposition to please, he hopes will entitle him to a reasonable share of public patronage. ROPT BRIERLY.

March 29, 1838—3m

6 BBLS. DAVIS' WATER CRACKERS
6 do Butter do
4 Casks Western Reserve Cheese, a superior article, just received and for sale by

Jan 18] G. W. DUNBAUGH & Co

10 BOXES SPERM CANDLES, New Bedford brand, just received and for sale by G W DUNBAUGH.

20 BUSHELS DRIED PEACHES, first rate, just received and for sale by

Jan 18] G W DUNBAUGH & Co.

TOBACCO.

William B. Mooklar & Co.

HAVE ON HAND

120 BOXES of No. 1 Kentucky Cavendish Tobacco, [Mooklar's brand] which they warrant to be superior to the common Virginia, and equal to the best Kentucky Tobacco manufactured in the State, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

The above article can also be had at Messrs. January & Huston's, Artus & Metcalf's, Leach & Schyler, Frank & Fox, & N. Poynts.

Maysville, Feb 1, 1838-tf

James C. Coleman

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLER AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Will make Collections and remit to order.

REFERENCES:

Gen. J. M. McCalla, } Lexington, Ky.
Hon. T. M. Hickey, }
Judge J. Wyatt, Esq. } Louisville, Ky.
James C. Fort, Esq. }
Hon. John J. Crittenden, Frankfort, Ky.
Hon. R. M. Johnson, Scott county, Ky.
Hon. H. O. Brown, Cynthiana, Ky.
W. W. Southgate, Esq. }
T. J. Phillips, Esq. } Covington, Ky.

July 16, 1837.

Vegetable Medicines.

Doctor G. Dunbar,

HAVING permanently located in the city of Maysville, respectfully informs the citizens of the place and its vicinity, that he will continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Dr. Dunbar is a graduate of the Steubenville Medical College of Worthington, Ohio. There a system of practice is taught, altogether more superior to that taught in other Colleges, or pursued by other physicians; the remedial agents being derived from the vegetable kingdom, and adapted to the nature of the human frame, *less dangerous*, and at the same time *more efficacious* than the strong mineral medicines—not entailing on the constitution any subsequent bad effects. The efficacy of this practice has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished medical men of the present or any other age. Its superiority has repeatedly demonstrated, and is to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and in every climate, and in every age, where the mercurial or mineral treatment has been pursued without any beneficial effects, and in the greatest extent of the constitution. The treatment is so much at variance with that of other physicians, that their opposition, prejudice, and consequent obloquy; but their ignorance of the practice offers some excuse or apology for their conduct towards it. Having studied the *medical, chemical and natural practice*, in addition to the botanical, and having closely observed the effects of both, he hesitates not to say that the practice of giving mercury and other poisonous minerals, will no longer exist, when people learn the difference between the two kinds of treatment.

Think not that this system advocates *ignorance* or the unity of disease; nor does it have any connection with such as are called "root or Indian doctors, patent or steam doctors, herbalists, empirics, &c. Though some of these are very successful in the treatment of many diseases; because they avail themselves of the resources afforded by active plants, often neglected or unknown to the regular practitioners.

Office on Main Cross street, east side, first door above Second st.

May 11, 1837. 51-y1

CLARKE & RYAN

Commission Merchants,

MAYSVILLE, KY.,

PAY particular attention, (DAY OR NIGHT,) to the Receiving and Forwarding of *Goods, Produce and Merchandise of every description, entrusted to their care.*

☞It having been reported through the interior towns and places in Kentucky, from Cincinnati, that Bilious Fever originated, but, in our opinion, not altogether *pure*, and consequently not to our benefit, that we intended quitting business in this city, we, to inform merchants and others, that we are still in a pretty good state of successful operation, and *with* a GOOD STOCK of Fresh and seasonable goods in our line, on hand, which we offer on as good terms as any house in the place. We hope *still* to receive a portion of that support bestowed heretofore towards us

CLARKE & RYAN.

Maysville, May 3, 1838.

Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership, under the name and firm of ARTUS & METCALF, and opened, in the house lately occupied by E. F. Metcalfe, a house for transacting a

General Agency and

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Where they will be ready to receive, store, forward and sell Merchandise of every description. Their Ware-house is secure and convenient, and they pledge themselves to transact any business entrusted to their care, with promptness and fidelity.

They will keep on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES

Constantly on hand, and will sell at the lowe market prices. JA'S. ARTUS,
E. F. METCALFE.

REFERENCES:

Allen & Grant,	
Wallingford & Taylor,	*Pittsburg.*
Gillespie & Jones,	*Philadelphia.*
Phillips, Rowland & Co.	*Louisville.*
Vanpool & M'Gill,	
Jameson Samuel & Co.	*St. Louis.*

Maysville, Nov 2, 1837.

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from harboring my wife ELIZABETH HOOK, at peril of the law—and I also forwarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as she has left my bed and board without any just provocation. *Wm. HOOK.*

L. B. Licks, Nicholas co. Ky. may 3, 1838.

An Incontrovertible Fact.

There is only one immediate cause for every variety of disease, and that cause is a SHUTTING UP OF THE SECRETORY VESSELS.

When these are closed, it is like stopping up the sewers of a city, and allowing the filth to accumulate in the street. The effects of such conduct are DISEASE and DEATH. Just so with the human body. When the natural drains are closed, the impurities are retained in the body and added to the circulation. Thus the blood becomes impure; and all the secretions that fluid are of a corresponding bad; the bile or gastric juice, instead of assisting in the evacuations of the bowels, induces constipation, and the matter retained in the secretories is confined in the bowels, where it putrifies and forms *septic acid*, which is the cause of all the horrid disease called Dysentery and Inflamation of the bowels.

Again: the blood clogged with impurity, cannot circulate with freedom; the vital vessels are bloated and distended, which causing a pressure on the nerves, the nervous energies become impaired—Hypochondria, Hypochondria, Low Spirits, Weakness, unwillingness to take exercise, or mix in company, with all the train of nervous and mental affections, which have received the general name of *Nervous Disease*, and have long been considered incurable. If the nervous system, however, will resort to a medicine which shall cleanse the stomach and bowels, and act as a purifier of the blood, he will find that his nerves as strong as the nerves of his neighbors.

Although all disease has its origin in the stifling and the excretories, either of the skin, the kidneys, or the bowels, and although all the sickness and pain which follows is occasioned by the horrid disease called Dysentery and other humors, yet the *Kind of Disease* which shall follow depends entirely upon what viscera the blood may deposite its superfluous load. If the superfluous humors with which the blood is charged should be deposited, [by the general circulation] in the blood vessels of the lungs, hard knotty substances, called tubercles are formed, and CONSUMPTION follows.—Around each tubercle in the lungs a gathering of matter, called an impostume, are formed. The formation of this impostume is the cause of the pain in the chest, and difficulty of breathing. As the gathering of the impostume is ripe, it bursts; the matter is discharged, the pain ceases. The wound commence healing, and if the matter then heals very slowly, a gathering commences around the tubercle, and so on, until all these tubercles are in the hand. Every one knows that in such case matter is formed around the tubercle, and continues to accumulate until it bursts, and the thorn and matter are discharged together. The hand which contributed to the thorn becomes as well as formerly, and so when a consumptive patient, after the discharge of the tubercles, does not the same thing, and begins to produce more tubercles. The fluid first deposited these knotty substances in the lungs, and as it still remains foul, it still continues the same disposition, so that to compare the comparison of the thorn, it is as though a thorn were left lodged in the flesh as quickly as one of were thrown out.

So add the impurities be deposited on the liver, the result will be one kind of liver complaints. If on the membranes of the *RHEUMATISM* or *GOUT*. If along the bowels, the result will be bowel complaints, of the heart, and apoplexy.

Having thus shown there is only one immediate cause for the various diseases that flesh is heir—viz: an impure state of the blood and other fluids, it only remains to inquire how we shall cleanse the impurities? We answer, simply by opening the natural drains of the body—THE BOWELS—in order to carry the impurities which have accumulated, may be and then by a proper medicine, to purify the blood and restore the fluids to their natural state of purity. Some think to purify the blood by the use of medicines which THEY THINK have the power of altering its quality, without emptying the corruption out of the body. Thus a pregnant with evil, & is daily consigning them to the grave. Dr. Brandreth's Pills are a vegetable purgative, capable of acting on the stomach and bowels, without injury to the digestive organs, and at the same time purifying the fluids to their natural state of purity.

The only medicine known to possess these qualities, is DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

☞The following are but few of the very numerous testimonals that have come to hand in favor of these truly celebrated pills. They will serve to show the estimation in which they are held by those who have tried them:

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

Dr. Brandreth: Sir—The many flattering notices you have received from respectable individuals, of the excellence of your Vegetable Universal Pills, renders it unnecessary for individually to eulogize, or those who are acquainted with them, to censure. Having ocular demonstration as well as hearsay, I do not refrain from expressing and publicly proclaiming the benefit I received from the use of that dreadful disease known as Dyspepsia, hoping that such persons as may be afflicted with the same disease, may be induced by this notice to make the experiment. You are at liberty to refer them to me voluntarily on the part. I remain respectfully,

JOHN A STEVENS.

Newburgh, N Y, Feb 14, 1836

BILIOUS FEVER CURED.

Mr S. Tousey: Sir—I feel it a duty what owe not only to you, but the public generally to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the Pills of Dr Brandreth. I was attacked about six we